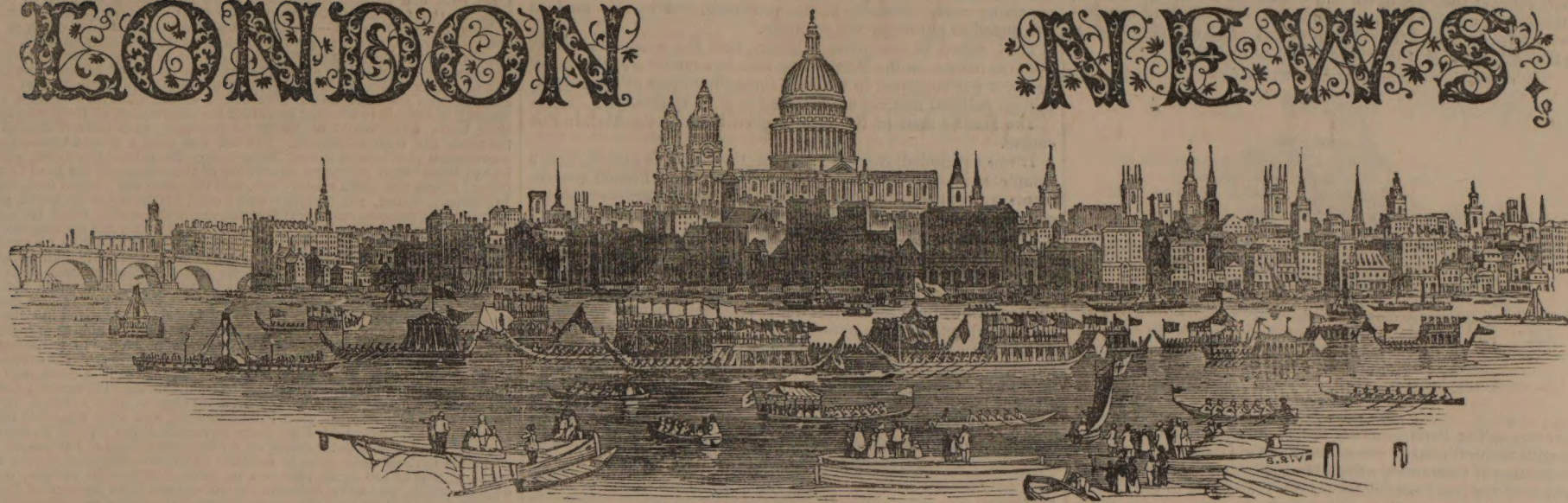


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1842.

[SIXPENCE.]

REPRINT.

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The execrable tyranny of the New Poor Law—the degrading thralldom of our factory-toilers for wealth—the wretched and semi-brutalised condition of the unhappy workers in our collieries and mines—are too palpable evidences that in spirit, if not in name, we have a practical slavery existing in the heart of England, and poisoning those beautiful streams of liberty from which all the land should drink alike—as the very waters of the health, and life, and light of its noble constitution. Pauperism, too, and the goading exigencies of distress have latterly so afflicted the general body of the people—that among the suffering lower classes there have been deprivations and wretchedness hardly inferior to what has been endured within the fetters of foreign slavery, although the cruelty has been less pregnant with torture and the reckless savagery of inhuman disregard. It has, therefore, almost grown into a habit with us, in our advocacy of English wants and wrongs, to cling to that species of charity which begins at home, and to declare that we had better concern ourselves about our white slaves in England, before we prepare the temple of freedom and humanity for the black slaves in other regions of the globe. There is some plausibility in this, and the infirmity of the doctrine is at least natural. The wrongs and distresses of our own poor do cry to Heaven, and work for remedy upon every impulse and passion of the human heart. But though it is in the nature of strong griefs in ourselves to weaken, if not deaden, the sorrow which we should otherwise feel in a contemplation of the afflictions of others—yet our nobler sympathies should repudiate this inaction of generosity and social love, and the higher precepts of a godlike philosophy should assert their lofty claim upon the nation's heart.

It is for this reason, then, that amid the unparalleled misery which is prevailing among our poor we can still afford to look abroad upon other human woes that are elsewhere the fruits of cupidity and crime. Honour and justice have hands that can grasp the world—they do not cry out against isolated evils and episodic wrong, but they gather within their glance all the human races on the globe, and have a voice of truth and eloquence that has promptings and echoes wherever man can feel.

The slave, therefore, who has the iron entering into his soul beneath the burning fire of the fever clime, has the glowing accents of a beautiful wisdom and a sympathising sorrow, pouring their cordial balm upon his spirit, even from the bosom of the old majestic Thames!

The orator in the senate of Britain is oracular with a denunciation of the blood-stained tyranny that is crimson on the Afric soil, and that glorious voice to which all humanity is bound to listen stretches over the million billows of the eternal ocean to draw its noble inspiration from the groan of a bleeding victim or the clanking of a burning chain!

Lord Brougham, in one of those fine flashes of well-prompted eloquence, which spread their light even over the darker and less questionable phases of his erratic genius, moved in the House of Lords on Tuesday, a resolution, pointing its impressive finger at the direct extirpation of the trade in slaves. To cleanse the soil of Christianity from blood—to wipe away the cruelty that mounts for vengeance unto God—to stem ferocity in its mad torrent, and palsy Mammon in his golden arm; but, above all, to flood back upon the world's community the pent-up feelings and affections of a million human hearts—so pouring another stream of civilization into the bosom of society—these were the motives of virtue that stimulated the exertions of the noble lord, and for these we must find words of glowing praise.

It is in accordance with all the high principles of humanity which this journal has been loud to advocate, not to abandon or overlook this great subject, and Lord Brougham has so permanently fixed it upon the English gaze, that the eye of the man and the Christian could not now be averted from it if it would. The slave-trade we have been for some years accustomed to think nominally abolished. Practically it is now clearly proved to be not so. Then, in the name of all human love and glory, let England lift her lordly arm, and strike down the blood-merchant in his sin! Let the lands that have been the soul of slavery, become its grave!—let the very word die, and hearts and lips refuse it utterance, until the end of time. Lord Brougham began his impressive

speech on Tuesday with the statement that:—"Half a century had now elapsed since Parliament, acting as the grand inquest, not for this country alone, presented to the indignation of mankind that execrable traffic, which, for three hundred years, had been the scourge of Africa and the disgrace of Christian Europe. To that righteous Act, counselled by all the genius of the age, sustained by its virtue and animated by its pious zeal, there succeeded a long, a criminal delay, for which Parliament was alone responsible. Though denounced, the enormity was protected; and after being universally condemned it continued to flourish and increase, till at length that sentence was recorded by Parliament which the voice of the public had pronounced, and the enormity was prohibited by law, and it became comparatively easy to obtain the unanimous consent of both houses of Parliament, and of the country at large, no longer to term crime a trade, but to treat the criminals as other felons were dealt with, and to make them at length undergo the punishment which had been inflicted on criminals far less guilty than they. How then was it, that full thirty years after this great consummation, he appeared before them to complain of slave-trading, and to ask for new laws to put it down; and this not against foreign states alone, but against subjects of the British Crown, subjects to the British law, who were violating their duty both to the Crown and the laws. He would show, not by vague generalities, but by more positive proof, that it was by the aid of British speculation, and the employment of British capital, that the slave trade, where it is still existed, was carried on."

Lord Brougham, to the disgrace of some of our shameless speculators—of those men who show to loathing how the lust of gold may overcome the energies of civilization—proved his case with a

terrible though resistless evidence. We have not space to go into the whole details of the iniquity exposed. Suffice it that his Lordship proved the expenditure of annual millions of money in the purchase and sale of human beings in Brazil and Cuba alone—millions which could come only from the speculation and enterprise of such a country as this. He proved also the circumstances of the traffic—the expedients of horror, of torture, of black and burning crime, which were resorted to to keep up the dreadful trade. He made, in a word, a simple though fearful statement, and to the honour of our legislature it touched all hearts. The Ministers, by the voice of the Duke of Wellington, at once afforded their approbation to the resolution of the noble lord. The iron old duke, with his shrewd and superior intelligence, suggested that the honour of initiating some peremptory measure of slavery abolition should rest with the noble lord; and declared that in that event—which as a matter of glorious duty Lord Brougham will hardly tardily achieve—he would pledge the government to take it into immediate consideration, and to assist in making it the law of the land.

This is a great result gained—a result worthy of the genius of Brougham—worthy of the justice of Wellington—worthy of the honour, and prowess, and liberty of the British name. And let us not underrate its value because our poor are sad, and crippled, and distressed at home, but rather rejoice at the carrying out, in any measure, of those principles of which true freedom is the soul and essence, and which reflect a splendid lustre even upon the misery we endure, by proving to the world that no amount of domestic wretchedness can banish from the bosom of our country the impulses and sympathies which she would fain shed round in beautiful humanity upon all the world beside.



HILL COOLIES LANDING AT THE MAURITIUS.

The subject of the article which precedes this engraving, makes it not inappropriate that we should here introduce an illustration of another of those forms of human grievance, which closely, in our humble opinion, approximate to the crimes that are perpetrated by the slave-trade itself. Here are groups of that particular class of labourers which, in the East Indies, are termed hill coolies—inveigled from their native clime and home, and imported for the pur-

pose of working out in a species of slave labour the ends of gain of the planters and merchants of the Mauritius. There is every reason to believe, moreover, that when seduced into the strange land they are not treated with even ordinary humanity; and owing to the state, or rather suspension, of the laws having reference to their condition in the colony, they have open to them no means of redress. They are in fact the objects of a traffic, which is in its spirit as iniquitous

and as polluted with self-interest as that of slavery itself. The *Times* newspaper in a series of powerful articles has, however, forced public attention upon the subject; and we trust not to be ourselves backward in a fair and manly advocacy of the depressed and unfortunate cause of these aggrieved hill coolies. Our limits, however, in the present number of our journal, will only admit of our shadowing forth an idea of the evils of this sort of slave emigration by the illustration which is the subject of these remarks.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Friday and Saturday were occupied with the preliminary proceedings of the Chambers. At a private meeting of Conservative deputies, 182 in number, the question of which of the three candidates for the Presidency of the Chamber should be supported, was discussed, the parties being M. Dupin, Sauzet, and Salvandy. So large a majority in favour of M. Sauzet was, however, declared, that it was resolved the undivided support of the meeting should be given to him. His reelection is, therefore, certain. The general impression appears to be that M. Guizot's Cabinet will be found much stronger than it was last session, it having already secured the return of 14 out of the 18 presidents of the bureaux.

The translation of the remains of the Duke of Orleans from Neuilly to Notre Dame, where they are to lie in state three days, took place on Saturday. The spectacle appears to have been one of deep interest. After the various military bodies which preceded the funeral car, the Archbishop of Paris and a large assemblage of the clergy followed on foot—an unusual feature in such a ceremonial. Vast bodies of persons occupied the line of route, and conducted themselves with the greatest propriety. The number of spectators is supposed to have amounted to half a million. The King's reply to the Address of the Chamber of Peers was brief and appropriate.

The *gerant* of the *Gazette de France* was, on Friday, prosecuted for alleged seditious libels which appeared in that paper on the 19th and 20th ult., in articles referring to the contemplated regency, and having allowed judgment to go by default, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 24,000 francs. This proceeding has greatly increased the bitterness of the opposition papers, and it appears, to say the least of it, to have been singularly ill-timed.

Letters from Portugal of the 25th ult., mention that the commercial and slave-trade treaties, entered into between that country and England, had been duly ratified, and had, of course, become law.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday afternoon proceeded with the verification of the election returns, but that of Emile de Girardin, editor of the *Presse*, which excites the greatest interest, was adjourned till the next day, the Bureau not being ready with its report. Two other returns, those of M. Dihau for St. Girons, and M. Allier for Gap, are also disputed; and the committees, by 17 against 14, have decided that an inquiry should take place into the facts, and M. Mauguine and M. Dufaure were named reporters. This is a movement against the Cabinet. M. Melheurat is named reporter for the Bargeneuf election, for which M. Girardin was returned, as well as for Castel Sanazin. He is opposed on two grounds—first, that he has not proved his nationality; and, secondly, that he does not pay the necessary qualification. The real objection is, that M. de Girardin, for various motives, is disliked by all parties. He killed Armand Carrel, of the *National*, in a duel—that accounts for the hatred of the Liberals; and his waspish manners and writings, independently of his personal conduct in momentary affairs, as well as in social life, make him obnoxious even to his own party. M. de Girardin's wife writes under the signature of Viscount Charles de Lunay, and has been patronized by De Lamartine and others.

PARIS, Monday, August 1.—There was much talk this day at the Chamber of Deputies respecting a dispute which occurred between M. Lafitte, the Provisional President as the Senior Deputy, and Marshal Soult, at the procession of the Duke of Orleans, last Saturday. It appears that the programme for the ceremony did not contain the name of the President amongst the high functionaries to support the pall of the coffin. M. Lafitte, on meeting Marshal Soult, complained of this bitterly, and the latter replied that the Cabinet had decided, as the Chamber was not constituted, not to assign a place to the President. M. Lafitte replied to the Marshal, "The Chamber, Marshal, that you call not constituted, is the same Chamber that made the King and the Chamber of Peers such as it now is." The Marshal then proposed that the President should take the third place—that of Keeper of the Seals, the first being to the President of the Council, and the second to the Chancellor, President of the Chamber of Peers, M. Lafitte. The latter, however, declined to take any place inferior to that of the President of the Peers, as the Chamber of Deputies was part and parcel of the Executive. The Cabinet, embarrassed with M. Lafitte's objections, proposed that he should hold the corner of the pall with the Chancellor in the same line, and this proposal closed the dispute, the Keeper of the Seals was then coupled with the Minister for Foreign Affairs at opposite corners.

It is rumoured that M. Piscatory, who failed in the elections, is to be nominated Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Athens. M. Piscatory's Greek fame in the former mission is by no means great.

At the Bourse the position of the ministry was regarded as precarious, in consequence of the Dufaure-Passy party being opposed to it.

The funds were higher in the early bargains, but declined towards the liquidation. The Three 77f. 85c. to 90c., and 78f. 10c. the end of the month. The Fives 115f. 50c. Railroad Shares better. Belgian Funds $\frac{1}{2}$ higher. Spanish funds were rather better.

The visit of the Archduke Frederick, son of the Archduke Charles of Austria, to Algiers, creates some speculations. He arrived there on the 21st in the Bellona frigate, and on the 25th the governor-general, Bugeaud, dined on board the Austrian frigate.

SPAIN.—We learn by the Madrid mail of the 25th ult., that Senor Arguelles, the Queen's guardian, continued to make changes in the Majesty's household. Madame de Belgida, the friend of the Infante Don Francisco family, had been replaced as lady of honour by Senora de Montijo, well known for her opinions in favour of the Carlists. This curious appointment had given rise to much commentary.

The Infante Don Francisco and his intriguing wife, with their family, were expected to leave at the end of the month at the latest for St. Sebastian.

The Madrid papers, which had been compelled to appear in half-sheets for some days on account of the printers' strike, were expecting compositors from the provinces, and by this mode it was hoped to put down the coalition.

It is stated in our private letters, that the concentration of Spanish troops on the Portuguese frontiers continued, the object being, it was supposed to suppress smuggling more effectually, although political motives are assigned in some circles.

The Madrid mail of the 24th reached Paris on the 31st, in due course.

It was concluded, from the tone of the Regent's organs, that a complete reconciliation between the Spanish and French governments was at hand, and it was rumoured that the terms of this reconciliation have been the formal pledge, on the part of Espartero, not to conclude a treaty of commerce with this country.

Accounts from Barcelona of the 25th state, that the shooting of Carlists was continued with the same vigour, by Zurbano's orders.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, in its Neapolitan news, states that during the sojourn of the French fleet under Admiral Hugon, off Naples, several fights took place between the crews and the Neapolitans. Admiral Hugon, it adds, had demanded the extradition of the naval pupils who had fought the duel at Naples, which had proved so fatal to one of them, and the demand had been forwarded to the King at Palermo. By our Toulon advices, we understand that his Sicilian Majesty had complied with the request, which was fortunate for the French officers, as duelling is punished with death or the galleys in the Neapolitan dominions.

Prince Metternich was to have quitted Vienna on the 28th, for Bohemia.

The *Cologne Gazette*, in its Vienna letters, states that the reports of the defeat of the Russians in Circassia are confirmed.

The last Russian papers announce officially the recognition of the present government of Portugal by the Emperor of Russia, and the appointment of Count Stroganoff, as Russian Ambassador at Lisbon.

TURKEY.—Our correspondent in the Turkish capital, in a communication dated the 13th ult., confirms the important news of the hostile collision that had taken place between the Turks and Persians. Our present advices have reached us *via* Vienna, and we are in daily expectation of dates to the 17th of July, to be brought by the overland Indian mail, or by the Levant mail, due at Marseilles on the 1st instant.

In addition to the details supplied by our Constantinople correspondent, we find in the *Augsburg Gazette*, under the same date (the 13th), from the Ottoman capital, a corroboration of the fact that the Porte had ordered all its disposable troops into Syria to march to the Persian frontiers. On the other hand, the Shah was rapidly advancing from Teheran, so that unless diplomacy has got the start we may expect to learn of active hostilities between the Sultan and Shah. The latter, amongst other grievances, demands an indemnity, amounting to a million and a half sterling for the sacking of Mahamra by the Ottoman troops some years since. Turkey, if she had even the will, has certainly not the power of paying this claim, so that a conflict appears inevitable. The Shah's troops are understood to be better prepared than those of the Sultan; to add to those embarrassments, is another outbreak at Nissa, on the Serbian frontiers, the Bulgarians being again in open revolt against the Porte, excited, it was supposed, by Greek emissaries. The Bulgarians invite the whole Christian population in Turkey to proclaim their independence and shake off the Mussulman rule. The energetic measures adopted by the Ottoman government were expected to put down this outbreak, which, however, will leave its fruits behind in the moral effect on European Turkey.

Prince Mavrocordato, it is said, has at length been able to open the negotiations with the Turkish minister for foreign affairs for the commercial treaty between Turkey and Greece.

Our correspondent confirms the accounts received through Vienna, that the Austrian and Russian commissioners had come to an understanding with the Porte to settle the Bucharest disputes. Prince Ghika was to be secured from personal responsibility.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury took his seat on the woolsack, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor.—Several bills were forwarded a stage.—The Earl of Ripon moved the second reading of the Bonded Corn Bill. The object of the bill was to allow a certain quantity of bonded corn to be taken out of bond and ground into flour, or made into biscuit, which was again to be returned into bond, and not to be taken out till the duty was paid on the flour at the rate which might then prevail. The biscuits might be taken out for the purposes of exportation.—Lord Beaumont opposed the bill. He apprehended that it would open the door to numerous evasions of the corn-law.—The Earl of Ripon, in reply, said that the noble lord seemed to forget that vessels could now provision themselves at Hamburg, the United States, and elsewhere, which, by the operation of this bill, would be enabled to lay in their stock as cheaply at home. It appeared to him that the bill would remedy a great inconvenience, and injure no one.—After a few words from Lord Montagu in its support, the bill was read a second time.—In reply to the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Haddington said that no intention existed to alter the present packet system between Portpatrick and Donaghadee.—The Earl of Aberdeen laid on the table copies of treaties relative to the suppression of the slave trade; also a bill for suspending the operation of an Act now in force for suppressing the slave trade, as far as related to Portuguese vessels, which was read a first time.—Lord Redesdale, in the absence of the Earl of Devon, moved the third reading of the Mines and Collieries Bill.—The Marquis of Londonderry opposed the bill.—After a discussion, in which Lord Redesdale, Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Londonderry, and Lord Wharcliffe, took part, a clause was added, on the motion of Lord Wharcliffe, to remedy the defect which had been pointed out by the Marquis of Londonderry, to the effect—"The owners and occupiers of such mines and collieries, or their agents, are hereby required to furnish the means necessary for such person or persons so appointed to visit and inspect such mines, collieries, buildings, works," &c.—The bill was then read a third time and passed.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Several bills were forwarded a stage. On the motion of Mr. P. M. Stewart, it was ordered that no new writ be issued for the borough of Ipswich until the report of the committee on the last election and the evidence be printed.—On the motion of Mr. Mackinnon, the Southampton writ was ordered to issue. In the discussion of this motion Sir R. Peel assured the house that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to give their general support to the bill then in progress for the suppression of bribery and treating.—In reply to Mr. P. Howard, Sir J. Graham said that it was his intention to proceed with the Bankruptcy Bill; but, in order to introduce some additional clauses, at the suggestion of influential merchants of the city of London, he proposed to re-commit the bill on Wednesday.—Mr. T. Duncombe moved that the petitions he had on a former day presented from Dr. McDonnell and the inhabitants of Deptford be referred to a select committee.—Sir J. Graham opposed the motion. The doctor had been apprehended and detained in custody in consequence of taking an active part in a disturbance between the Corn-Law League party and the Chartist party at a meeting convened by the former. There had been much violence and tumult, and it did not appear to him that there was any reason for the appointment of a committee.—After considerable debate the house divided.—For the motion, 30; against it, 89; majority against Mr. Duncombe's motion, 59.—In committee of Ways and Means, several votes were taken without opposition. On the order of the day for the further consideration of the report on the Tobacco Regulation Bill, an opposition, begun by Mr. Duncombe, and aided by Mr. Haves, Dr. Bowring, and Mr. Phillips, was overruled by a majority of 53 to 9.—The clauses were then agreed to.—The report of the Ecclesiastical Corporations Leasing Bill was brought up and agreed to, after a long discussion, in which Mr. V. Smith, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Henley, Mr. Brotherton, and Sir J. Graham took part. The right hon. baronet said he intended to introduce some amendments on the third reading, which was ordered for Friday next. The County Courts Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday. The report of the

Bribery at Elections Bill, with some verbal amendments, was received.—Sir J. Graham obtained leave to bring in a bill to annex the county of the city of Coventry to Warwickshire, and to define the boundary of the city of Coventry. The bill was read a first time. The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor presided.—The Insolvent Debtors' Bill was read a third time and passed; after which Lord Brougham tendered to their lordships the thanks of all the insolvent debtors in England for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.—Lord Campbell withdrew the bill of which he had given notice, on the subject of Irish Dissenters' marriages until next session, in consequence of a statement from the Lord Chancellor respecting the appeal relating to that subject before their lordships' house.—The Earl of Aberdeen moved the second reading of the bill relating to treaties with Portugal and the slave trade. The object of the bill was to enable her Majesty in Council to suspend an act for the suppression of the Portuguese slave trade, which would no longer be necessary when the ratifications of the treaty had been exchanged. The bill was read a second time.—Lord Brougham then rose to submit his motion on the subject of slavery, which he had twice before postponed on account of the absence of the Lord Chancellor. It was now half a century ago, said the noble and learned lord, since Parliament, acting, not for this country only, but for the whole world, presented to the indignation of mankind the execrable traffic, which for more than three hundred years had been the scourge of Africa and the disgrace of the Christian world.

After that righteous act, counselled by all the genius of the age, advanced by pious zeal of the humane part of mankind, there succeeded a long and criminal delay, for which Parliament was alone to blame. After being uniformly condemned, yet slavery flourished: but at length the infamy was punished by Parliament enacting laws of a more stringent force. When it was held to be illegal to be engaged in slavery, comparatively it was an easy task, and he had the good fortune to be instrumental in obtaining the unanimous assent of both houses of Parliament, and he would add, the assent of the country, no longer to treat the crime as a legal trade, but to treat those who were engaged in it as felons, and as other criminals had been treated—far less criminals than the former; then, indeed, the subject presented a very different aspect. How came it, however, to pass, that after 33 years had transpired, and after what had been accomplished, he had to stand up there to condemn the trading in slaves, to ask for new laws to put it down, or for declaratory acts of Parliament to give force to those which already existed? And how happened it now, for instance, that he had to ask this—not on account of foreign nations, over whom, perhaps, we had no sufficient control—to ask it on account of those over whom we had control, who were subjects of the crown, and amenable to the laws of the country, but who had neglected their duties both to the crown and the law? He would show their lordships, by evidence which could not be disputed, that it was through the instrumentality of British subjects, and by the employment of British capital, that the slave trade was carried on in those foreign countries. He would go at once to prove that British capital had been so employed. Their lordships were aware that in Cuba—he said that they were aware, because it appeared from papers which were laid upon the table by command of her Majesty, the report of the commissioners inquiring into the subject of slavery he alluded to—their lordships were then aware that in the island of Cuba (and he should confine himself to Cuba and the Brazils in the observations which he felt it his duty to make on the present occasion (there were very great wrong-doers as regarded slavery. In Cuba, it appeared, that between the years 1829 and 1836 there had been an increase of twofold in the manufacture of sugar, the quantity having increased from 164,000,000 lbs. to 370,000,000 lbs.; and the number of slaves, between 1837 and 1841, had increased by 32,000. There were at that time in the island 91,000 employed in the plantations, which, with the additional 32,000, made a total of 123,000 slaves. In the Havana there was a yearly importation of 50,000 slaves, and the price of each had risen from 60*l.* to 80*l.* Not less than 4,000,000*l.* had been expended in that traffic, whilst the whole export of Cuba amounted to about 3,000,000*l.* If he took their lordships to the Brazils, how stood matters there? Since 1839 there were, in Rio de Janeiro 244 vessels with slaves, containing about 109,000, and these at the cost of 80*l.* each. It appeared that within three years there had been 17,000,000*l.* expended in slavery in the Brazils. It was useless to ask whether such large sums as had been expended in Cuba and the Brazils were the property of the foreigner or the subjects of the British crown. It was painful to be obliged to confess that it was alone from this country that such supplies, to the amount stated, could come. Those who entered into such speculations must needs be aware of the state of the law, and in what way the new negroes were to be employed. In the first place there was a public recognition made by one of the senators of the Senate of Bahia, who publicly declared "that the law had fallen into disuse which had been passed for the abolition of the slave trade." The noble and learned lord here read a memorial from the Provincial Assembly of Mines Geraes, as well as Bahia, as we understood, addressed to the General Assembly, in which they unblushingly called for a total repeal of the abolition laws. Nothing, in his opinion, could match the audacity of these memorialists, calling for the interference of the supreme Government in behalf of piracy and ill-doing—for a repeal of the law which denounced it as a crime, and that, too, on the ground that the law was set at defiance, and could not be enforced by the judges of the land. Now, those who invested their capital in such a traffic knew full well what they were about. Their lordships might, however, think that he was wrong in attributing to British gold what had taken place. He would now show that he was not wrong. On the 14th of July, 1838 (he felt it right to mention the date that no doubt might exist), the English consul settled at the Brazils wrote to Lord Palmerston, informing his lordship "that the undertakings going on in the slave-trade were for the most part the result of British enterprise." He begged now to bring the following fact under their lordships' notice, which proved, that though the shifts and evasions of evil-doers might sometimes escape detection, yet they were happily sometimes found out. A vessel, it appeared, was seized, carrying Russian colours, on the African coast, and taken to Sierra Leone, where she was released, the court thinking (though that was in error) that it had no jurisdiction. This vessel ought to have been condemned, but she was released, and being released she was sold. Where was she sold? In the City. By whom was she purchased? By a merchant who had been naturalised, he having been a foreigner, who had been established in the City for twenty years. Who was the person for whom she was purchased? A Spaniard—a notorious slave-trader. The vessel had an English name given it, and it was sent forth on its voyage, and she touched at Cadiz only, but what was the fact? She was again seized on the African coast, her fittings-up having all been appropriated for carrying on the slave-trade, and condemned for being engaged and abetting in the slave-trade. If their lordships could believe that this vessel was merely engaged in an innocent voyage to Cadiz, that the transactions in the City by the parties whom he had described was without blame, then he confessed that their measure of belief far surpassed his. There was another case which he begged to mention, that of an American-built vessel, registered as the owner residing in Liverpool—indeed, there was no doubt of the fact. She was sent from Liverpool to the Brazils with an English crew. She had no sooner arrived in the Brazils, having been consigned there from Liverpool, than she was sent out for the African coast. These facts he (Lord Brougham) had from the vice-consul there. Seven or eight of the crew refused to leave the ship because they had contracted, as they imagined, to return to Liverpool. She was found afterwards on the coast of Africa, and, for being engaged in the slave-trade, detained, and condemned. She was proceeding from that coast with a cargo of from 70 to 80 slaves, and was destined for an Englishman settled in the Brazils. Not to multiply cases, he would only mention another instance, in which it was past all doubt that the vessel was fitted up for being engaged in the slave-trade. It appeared that the person who fitted out the vessel was as notorious a slave-trader as ever existed, and yet this man had obtained a certificate from 25 to 30 mercantile houses in Brazil as to his honour and integrity—a man who was as well known as being a slave-trader as his name was well known at Rio de Janeiro. Now, among the names signing his certificate it did so happen that one-half were belonging to mercantile houses composed of British subjects. Some of these firms were well known to be engaged in the slave-trade, and these were the men who had signed a certificate for the probity and honour of this man, whose name was Guineacens, and who was so notorious a slave-tracker. He (Lord Brougham) might here mention that three different firms of British subjects had lost about 12,000*l.* by recent captures of slave-traders. A journal, well known to speak the sentiments of a Brazilian Minister, who was himself in favour of the slave-trade, was warm in its praise of British merchants for encouraging the traffic, by lending money for their advances to ransom the captive blacks of Africa, by lending money for the purpose of insuring vessels bound for that coast, and by assisting in the outfit of those vessels. The writer did not specify the manacles or shackles which were manufactured in England for the unfortunate victims to coerce them during the middle passage, nor did he particularise the fitting up of their dungeon on board. It appeared, however, beyond all doubt, that English money insured those vessels and fitted them out for the inhuman traffic—vessels like those which Captain Denman took, one of which, of only 47 tons burden, had 370 negroes on board, that is eight to one ton. It was not necessary, nor, indeed, would it be useful to exaggerate on such a subject. Indeed, exaggeration would only diminish its horrors. He defied the imagination of man to conceive or fancy anything more horrible in human space not larger than a Thames barge. He did not mean to say that those who were indirectly connected with this trade were answerable mainly for all such enormities, or that the guilt which attached to such inhuman practices rested on their heads; but there was no denying the fact that they were accessories to this guilt, inasmuch as they reaped profit and gain by it. In the same manner mining companies connected with the Brazils were accessories to the guilt attached to the carrying on of the slave-trade. Those companies were chiefly carried on by British capital, and some of them had their seat in the City of London. He knew it to be a fact, that at a meeting of one of those companies it was stated as a ground of a call for an increased payment, that the expenditure had been much increased on the mining operations. Amongst these was enumerated a sum of 5000*l.* for the purchase of slaves for one year. He would remonstrate in the most friendly tone, without making use of any harsh language towards those capitalists of this country, and he would say that it was devoutly to be wished, and it was expected in many quarters, that the time was fast approaching when they

would cease to bestow the wealth with which PROVIDENCE blessed them upon such inhuman purposes. There could be no doubt that the slaves which were purchased with that money were imported into the Brazils from the coast of Africa. Not one of the unfortunate wretches could speak Brazilian, added to which, the fact of 73 negroes being purchased for between 4000*l.* and 5000*l.* made it impossible that they could be Creole negroes, whose price was 120*l.*, 180*l.*, and 140*l.* each. He would ask who would purchase a jewel for half of its value without suspecting that he was a receiver of stolen property, and the person who offered to sell it to him of being a thief. There were no Creole negroes to be had in the native market but at a high price, and their number was restricted. It was clear, therefore, that it was by the new ones, the African negroes, that the mines, as well as the plantations, of the Brazils were worked. Look now at the situation in which those persons stand who encourage the traffic. Their agents most undoubtedly saw more of it than they did, and had more specific knowledge of it, but they it was, after all, who, by their capital, put the traffic in motion. And with respect to those agents, an extraordinary fact might be related—namely, that some of them bore a magistrate's commission, and these were heard to declare openly that they purchased new negroes. They did not disguise the fact, and he admired their candour, whilst he could not approve of either their loyalty or morality. The purchases were made thus:—the vessel arrives, she dare not land her unhappy cargo in the port of Rio, because the British commissioners were there, but she is unloaded outside the bar, and the unfortunate creatures are carried up the country, and not further than two or three miles from Rio, and there cooped up in baracques. The noble and learned lord had all this from the very best authority; and it occurred to him to ask, how so many as 700 human beings could be safely landed and sent into the interior of the country without a guard to prevent escape, or overcome resistance? The answer he received was, that if he knew the cruelties to which the unhappy victims had been subjected, and the melancholy effects which they produced, he would not be surprised that no escape or resistance was ever attempted. All this was well known by those engaged in the traffic; they knew where the freight of wretchedness and crime had been landed, and where the vessel and its felon crew were to be found immediately on each arrival from the coast of Africa. The trader who went there to make a bargain with the captain of a slaver was but a shade different in his guilt. Those who put the whole of this traffic in motion, who employed agents to carry it on, who speculated on the result, were they or were they not accessories to the felony? Certainly, he for one could not hold them blameless. Let them be well assured that their speculation, their contrivances, their outlay of capital, were the main-spring of the whole of the machinery as much as the main-spring of the clock which puts its hands in motion. Those persons were accustomed to say that they knew nothing about the enormities of the slave trade, because they did not see them perpetrated. This sort of an excuse reminded him of an eastern tale, which well illustrated it, and showed its value. A certain tyrant had entertained the project of putting two of his own family to death, but, shrinking from perpetrating the murder himself, he commissioned an agent to do the deed. This person, from a feeling of similar delicacy, shrunk from performing himself the task allotted to him. By way, therefore, of shifting the guilt with the instrumentality, he hired another person, and leading him into a cave, he pointed out to him a rope, which entered the ground at a certain point, underneath which it was fastened to a ring. He then gave him a hatchet, with directions to cut the rope which held up a marble canopy, underneath which the two intended victims were sleeping. In like manner those who set the slave trade in motion recoiled from a participation in its enormities and its guilt, whilst they stimulated all the while the very murderers of the unfortunate African by their means. And some of those who indulged in this guilty traffic, and speculated on its results, were members of our Christian community, and amongst the most ostentatious devotees of religion, of charity, and benevolence. He had heard it said that, in these days, when our commerce was labouring under difficulties and restrictions, we should be cautious in throwing obstructions in the way of the outlay of capital. He could not listen to such an argument. He knew their lordships would not listen to it—they could not, for they had refused to listen to such a plea lately, and within the last few days. They had not paid attention to the plea of trade labouring under distress when decency and morality pleaded on the other side. They had decided against crime and immorality in that case, and he hoped that they would not be more delicate in dealing with felons and their accessories, nor change their course where piracy and murder demanded their consideration. He knew well that they would not protect the slave-owner under what excuse soever he endeavoured to protect himself, or under what mask he chose to lurk. Having done everything to put down vice and immorality at home, they would not have it said that they were the calm and willing abettors of a traffic which was pregnant with and propagated them abroad. They would not in the east or the west, towards the rising of the sun or his going down, wage war for the sake of gain with human happiness and human virtue. They would not wage war against millions as feeble as they are unoffending, a war like those of the most sordid prince that ever filled a throne, which his admirable historian said resembled some base metal glittering like steel, but which was only brass—was graced by no triumphs, in which victory was shorn of its glory, and peace was stripped of all its blessings. Such wars were clothed with a double curse—a curse on those who engaged in them, inflicting the disgrace of guilty profits—a curse on their victims, bequeathing their corruption, intemperance, and the crippling of health. Yes, a terrible curse was on the gains of African slavery, whether they went to swell the store of the trader or the coffer of the state. "You, my lords," said the noble and learned lord, "will never forget the maxim of one of the greatest of our poets, and not the least of our patriots, that it is the prerogative of this country to teach the nations how to live, not by authority so much as by example, which holds forth no connexion with slavery, vice, or rapine. It is with peace and freedom that the commerce of England maintains a holy alliance. At once the offspring and the nurse of those parents, she supports them with the charity which is her peculiar attribute, which surpasseth all Greek and Roman fame—a charity which, if still pursued, will still call down on her the blessings of heaven. By taking the course, my lords, which with all earnestness and humility I urge you to pursue, you will confer still more benefits on suffering humanity—you will add even to your own fame and your honours an addition of which you stand in little need, and you will bestow upon me that which I so much require, the consolation, the only consolation which remains to me, your assistance in discharging a sacred public duty." [The noble and learned lord delivered the last sentence under feelings of strong emotion; and throughout the latter part generally of his address it was very difficult, sometimes impossible from the manner in which he lowered his voice, to catch the ending of his sentences.—The Duke of WELLINGTON complimented the speech, and recommended his noble and learned friend to bring in a measure in the next session, to which her Majesty's Government would not fail to pay due attention.—Lord BROUGHAM, affecting to understand that the noble duke had pledged her Majesty's Government to bring the subject before Parliament, preferred to withdraw his motion.—After some conversation, in which Lord WHARNCLIFFE, Lord BROUGHAM, the Duke of WELLINGTON, and the Earl of RIFON took part, Lord BROUGHAM said he was quite satisfied with the assurance given by the noble Duke that the question would be considered.—Several bills having been advanced a stage, their lordships adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Sir R. PEEL, in reply to questions from Sir J. EASTHOPE, said it was not the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose any alteration of the law respecting church-rates in the present session, nor, so far as he knew, in the next.—Some returns, for which the honourable member had moved as an introduction to his question, were ordered.—Mr. CORDEN repeated his question as to the building of armed steamers at Blackwall for the use of the Mexican Government.—Sir R. PEEL said that her Majesty's Government were determined to maintain the most rigid neutrality in respect to the disputes between Mexico and Texas. Two steamers had been built, but Government had refused permission that they should be armed in this country.—The Bribery at Elections Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. GLADSTONE moved that the report on the Copyright of Designs Bill be brought up.—Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the bill be recommitted, as he had several amendments to propose.—A desultory debate ensued, and a division—thus; For the report, 73; against it, 14; majority, 59.—The report was then brought up.—Several amendments were then proposed, and either negatived or withdrawn.—Mr. WILLIAMS next proposed that articles, the designs in which were not before protected, should be omitted from the protection of twelve months; and he thereupon moved, as an amendment, that classes seven, nine, and ten should have a protection of three months, instead of nine months.—Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the amendment, and the house divided. The numbers were—For the amendment, 13; against it, 78; majority against the amendment, 65.—After a lengthened conversation, the remaining clauses were agreed to, and the third reading fixed for tomorrow.—Lord STANLEY moved the order of the day for the renewal of the debate upon the Newfoundland Bill, for the purpose of postponing it. It was most desirable that the bill should pass this session, and he should bring it forward early to-morrow evening.—Mr. O'CONNELL said it was impossible the bill could pass this session.—Sir R. PEEL moved that, on Friday next, the house resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of moving an address to the Crown, to erect monuments to the memory of Lord Exmouth, Lord De Saumarez, and Sir Sydney Smith.—After a few words from Sir C. NAPIER, paucifying the officers in question, the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The debate on the Newfoundland Bill in the House of Commons, as adjourned from Saturday, was re-commenced by Mr. PAKINGTON. He said, with respect to the Assembly, there were three well-founded charges against them. The first was of tyranny and oppression; and it was exemplified by their violent and illegal assertion of privilege in a quarrel between a member of the Assembly and a private individual—an attempt attended with the grossest of outrages upon the chief justice and the sheriff. The next charge against the Assembly was that of financial mismanagement, which the hon. member illustrated by certain details. The third and gravest charge was that of tampering with the administration of justice, by withdrawing parti-

sans convicted of election outrages from the legal consequences of their misconduct. Under all these circumstances, and after the opinion which the governor had expressed of their probable results, the Colonial Minister could not have refused the introduction of some legislative measure. The Secretary of State had adopted a middle course provided by this bill, and the union here proposed of the two branches of legislature was the most likely way to restore the well-being of the colony, by checking democracy without destroying the principle of representation.—Mr. O'CONNELL explained, that the assertion of privilege by the Assembly had taken place, not in a mere private quarrel, but under circumstances of gross insult to that house of legislature.—Mr. C. BULLER attached less value to Governor Harvey's opinion than he admitted would have belonged to it had that officer been resident on the spot, and personally acquainted with the members of Assembly. He contended that, before the enactment of such a bill as this, the colony ought to have been heard by counsel against it; undoubtedly, from some cause or other, things had not worked well. There was a hardy and somewhat lawless population, and a class above them, making money rapidly, and exaggerating the pretensions of their station and fortune. One party had abused power, so this bill proposed to take it from them, and transfer it to the other, who were likely to abuse it just as grossly. He approved, indeed, the union of the two branches, and even wished it were the constitution of all the colonies; but what in the body to be united under this bill would be the proportion of popular powers? Fifteen members were to be elected by the colonists, and ten nominated by the crown, and the crown, if it carried but three seats of the elected fifteen, would have a regular working majority. The colonists, whatever their faults, would come better to a termination of their difficulties and blunders if left to work out their own way, than under this guidance of the Government at home.—Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS observed that those who, in 1832, conferred a representative constitution upon Newfoundland, made a great mistake in not requiring a higher qualification of electors. He would support the present bill, but only as a measure of temporary necessity; for he strongly objected to the principle of a single house of legislature, and hoped that the colonial constitution would be restored to its threefold character as soon as circumstances would allow it. He was anxious to see the Council a separate branch from the Assembly, with its own influences and its own powers, and was persuaded that much mischief would ensue if the executive councils and governors of our colonies were not strongly upheld.—Mr. V. SMITH complained of the prosecution of this measure at so late a period of the session and on such a dearth of information. He desired, however, to deny Mr. O'CONNELL's allegations respecting religious partisanship. He thought the duration of this bill should be limited to five, or perhaps four, years. He would rather that Mr. O'CONNELL should abstain from dividing on the bill, than that he should be bound to support it if he persisted.—Mr. P. HOWARD opposed the bill. Colonies should be treated like home districts; and he asked whether, had Middlesex or Yorkshire been the scene of occurrences like those in Newfoundland, the legislature would have disfranchised those two home counties? He pleaded for delay until another session.—Lord STANLEY, speaking a second time on this motion, expressed his acquiescence in the opinion that the fusion of the two bodies into one ought not to outlast the exigencies which had required it, and his willingness to limit the duration of the bill to four years; and, further, in order to disarm opposition, he declared his readiness to abandon the proposed change in the electoral franchise, except as to the requisition of residence.—Mr. LABOUCHERE said that these concessions would induce him to refrain from opposing the bill, though it still was one which he could not cordially support. He disliked the prosecution of any such measure as the present without an opportunity to the colony affected by it of being heard at the bar of the house.—Sir R. PEEL said that the constitution of Newfoundland had been suspended by the late Government, in virtue of the prerogative; and all which this bill asked was a legislative sanction to that exercise of the executive power. He trusted, that after the concessions made, the small minority opposed to this bill would relax their resistance.—Mr. WYSE complained that the colonists had not had sufficient time for considering the subject. He would never consent to such a measure in the case of any colony without a hearing of the parties affected.—The question being put on Mr. O'CONNELL's motion (which was for the postponement of the bill to another session), the house, by a division, decided against the learned member, and asserted that the charges against the Roman Catholic priests in Newfoundland were gross calumnies.—Mr. PAKINGTON adhered to, and justified, his charges against the Roman Catholic priesthood.—The house then went into committee, and after several divisions the several clauses were agreed to, with the exception of the sixth, which was reserved for further discussion on Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat, but was obliged to retire before the close of the business, owing to continued indisposition. Several bills were forwarded a stage.—Lord BEAUMONT presented a petition from the Raja of Sattara, complaining of his having been most unjustly dethroned.—Lord FITZGERALD declined to enter into a discussion of the question, for various reasons, but particularly as there was a motion at present pending in the House of Commons on the subject.—Lord BEAUMONT gave notice that he would bring forward his motion in a more specific form on some subsequent occasion.—The Earl of RADNOR then rose to move the order of the day for the second reading of the Corn Importation Act Repeal Bill.—The Earl of RIFON opposed the motion. He gave credit to the noble earl opposite for being actuated by the most honest motives, and altogether apart from party spirit, but he denied that the advantage which the noble earl expected from his measure could possibly arise. The noble earl concluded by moving that the bill be read that day six months.—Lord KINNAIRD supported the bill, after which the motion was negatived without a division, and their lordships rose at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Several bills were forwarded a stage.—On the motion of Sir R. PEEL, it was agreed that the house should meet for the dispatch of business at 12 o'clock on Friday.—Mr. MACKINNON obtained leave to bring in a bill to improve the health of towns.—Sir F. BURDETT moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into Captain Warner's projectile.—Captain PLUMRIDGE seconded the motion.—Sir R. PEEL opposed the motion.—Captain PEECHILL and Sir G. GLEKE severally opposed the motion, and Sir F. BURDETT having replied, the house divided, when there appeared, for the motion, 2; against it, 72; majority, 70.—Lord ASHLEY moved for an inquiry into the employment of children in mines, and in other branches of industry.—Mr. T. DUNCAN moved an address to her Majesty, praying that the case of Mason and others confined in Stafford jail might be taken into consideration, with a view to their discharge. After some discussion the house divided—for the motion, 30; against it, 53; majority against the motion, 23.—Mr. HUME then brought forward a motion for instituting an inquiry into the case of the Raja of Sattara, with a view to his restoration.—Dr. BOWRING seconded the motion.—Mr. HOOG then rose to address the house, but there not being 40 members present, the house adjourned at a quarter to eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The royal assent was given by commission to several bills; their lordships were engaged in detail business, of forwarding other bills a stage, and adjourned at five till Saturday at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr. LEFROY gave notice that he should, on Monday, move a new writ for Ipswich.—The house went into committee on the Newfoundland Bill, and after some opposition from Mr. O'CONNELL and Mr. HUME, who divided the house for times, the bill passed the committee, and the house resumed.—Mr. O'CONNELL then moved for some papers as connected with the late trial for ribbonism in Armagh.—Lord ELIOT did not oppose the motion generally, but could not give all the papers.—Mr. O'CONNELL divided the house; and the papers were refused by a majority of 48.—The County Courts Bill went through committee *pro forma*. Several petitions were presented respecting the wine trade.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. R. YORKE, said, if it could be shown that sufficient time had not been allowed to fill up the Income-tax returns, Government would allow a proper time, and afford every facility. He had also asked if two papers were left, it was necessary to fill up both. If a gentleman resided in two places, the one his place of business, the other a country residence, in that case it would be necessary to fill up each paper, and deliver them properly, as they would be different forms.—Mr. D'ISRAELI asked whether the statement was authentic that the Government of India had ordered the withdrawal of the troops from Afghanistan?—Sir R. PEEL said he understood despatches had just been received, but he had not yet had an opportunity of reading them. He had received the letter stating that they had arrived since he came into the house. The house then passed to the order of the day, on the third reading of the Ecclesiastical Corporations Treasury Bill.—After some opposition to the order of the day, the house went into committee on the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill.—The clauses were agreed to up to the 48th, when the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow (this day).—Mr. MASTERMAN moved a resolution in favour of the wine-merchants' petition, but withdrew it after some discussion.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

Their lordships met at two o'clock, when several private bills were advanced a stage; and some public ones forwarded.—A message from the Commons brought up several bills, which were considered; and their lordships adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

Some bills were read a third time and passed.—Another division on the Newfoundland Bill took place, by Mr. B. WALL moving it be read a third time this day three months: on the division, the third reading was carried by 64 against 21.—The house then took into consideration the amendments of the Lords on the Mines and Collieries Bill.—Lord ASHLEY expressed his poignant regret that their lordships had made the amendments they had; but said he was compelled to accept them, rather than lose the bill, which affirmed a great principle; and he was obliged to sacrifice the children to save the women.—The house generally expressed regret at the lords' amendments; even Sir R. PEEL (who defended the House of Lords from some strong observations made on them), said he regretted some of the alterations.—The house agreed to the whole of the amendments.—Lord PALMERSTON moved for copies of all "correspondence connected with the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds," which was agreed to.—Adjourned to Monday at twelve o'clock.



AUGUST.

The scarlet poppies skirt the ripening corn;
The zephyrs wave its masses like the sea;
The tiny rustic sallies, with the dawn,
To keep, from pilfering birds, the produce free.
The Sun's own flower, its oriflamme display'd,
Turns with the Day-god's triumph through the spheres;
The Lady's bower, in jessamine array'd,
The Lady there—best beautiful appears!
The early apple now, and now the pear,
Make orchard rows luxuriant to the sight;
The asters glisten in the gay parterre;
The varied marigolds expand in light.
And now, the reapers toil—the sheaves are bound—
The harvest wains drag home—feasting and songs go round.

TOBACCO.

So sensible is every brute creature of the poisonous and deleterious quality of this plant, that no one of all the various tribes of beasts, birds, or reptiles, has ever been known to taste of it. It has been reserved to man alone to make of this poisonous plant an article of daily necessity for the gratification of his depraved appetite.

THE OLD LADY AND THE COBBLER.

Some years ago the husband of an old lady residing in a country village happened to die rather suddenly without making a will, for the want of which very necessary precaution his estate would have passed away from his widow, had she not resorted to the following remarkable expedient to avert the loss of her property:—She concealed the death of her husband, and prevailed upon an old cobbler, her neighbour, who was in person somewhat like the deceased, to go to bed at her house and personate him, in which character it was agreed that he should dictate a will, leaving the widow the estate in question. An attorney was accordingly sent for to prepare the required document, and the widow on his arrival appeared to be realizing the greatest affliction at her good man's danger, but forthwith proceeded to ask questions of her pretended husband, calculated to elicit the answers she expected and desired. The old cobbler groaning aloud, and looking as much like a person going to give up the ghost as possible, feebly answered, "I intend to leave you half my estate; and I do think the poor old shoemaker, who lives over the way, is deserving of the other half, for he has always been a good neighbour." The widow was thunderstruck at receiving a reply so different to that which she expected, but dared not negative the cobbler's will, for fear of losing the whole of the property, while the cunning old rogue in bed, who was himself the poor old shoemaker living over the way, laughed in his sleeve, and divided with her the fruits of a project which the widow had intended for her own sole benefit.

TWILIGHT.

Dear art thou to the lover, thou sweet light,
Fair fleeting sister of the mournful night!
As in impatient hope he stands apart,
Companion'd only by his beating heart,
And with an eager fancy oft beholds
The vision of a white robe's fluttering folds
Flit through the grove, and gain the open mead.
True to the hour by loving hearts agreed!
At length she comes. The evening's holy grace
Mellows the glory of her radiant face;
The curtain of that daylight faint and pale
Hangs round her like the shrouding of a veil;
As turning with a bashful, timid thought,
From the dear welcome she herself hath sought,
Her shadowy profile drawn against the sky
Cheats, while it charms, his fond adoring eye.

WHIMSICAL CALCULATION.

What a noisy creature man would be, were his voice, in proportion to his weight, as powerful as the grasshopper, which may be heard at the distance of one-sixteenth of a mile. The kolibri weigh about half an ounce, so that a man of ordinary size weighs about as much as 4000 kolibris. One kolibri must weigh at least as much as four grasshoppers. Assuming, then, that a man weighs as much as 16,000 grasshoppers, and that the voice of one of these may be heard at the distance of one-sixteenth of a mile; that of a man, were it in proportion to his weight, would be audible at the distance of 1000 miles; and, when he sneezed, he would run the risk of bringing the house about his ears, like the walls of Jericho at the sound of the trumpets. Assuming, further, that a flea weighs a grain, which is something more than its real weight, and that it is able to clear one inch and a half at a spring, a man of 150 pounds weight would, by the same rule, be able to make a spring over a space of 12,800 miles, and, consequently, leap with ease from New York to Cochin China, or round the world in two jumps.

SECRECY.

What is mine, even to my life, is her's I love; but the secret of my friend is not mine.—*Vivian.*

FLATTERY.

Nothing is so great an instance of ill manners as flattery. If you flatter all the company, you please none; if you flatter only one or two, you affront the rest.—*Vivian.*

LENT AMUSEMENTS OF THE AZORES.

At a pleasant waterfall, half a mile beyond, were three girls, who, having come there to fill their pitchers, amused themselves and us with the common sport in the most liberal fashion. From sprinkling with their hands and coquetting with the water they passed to lading out whole pitchers-full, and whirling them over each other, until they were so drenched to the skin, that their thin white garments adhered as closely to their figures as the draperies on Canova's dancing girls. They made the rocks and woods ring with laughter; and, having at length soaked each other to their hearts' content, filled their red pitchers, and, balancing them on their heads, stepped from rock to rock, and down the stony and steep lane, with all the grace that belongs to natural and unfettered womanhood.—*A Winter in the Azores.*

VESUVIUS ON THE EVE OF AN ERUPTION.

A Beautiful Reply.—We stopped on a high point of lava, and looked into the mighty cauldron beneath us; loud subterranean noises were heard from time to time—the mountain seemed shaken to its centre; then columns of bright clear flame spouted from the crater, succeeded by volumes of dense black smoke; red-hot stones and masses of rock were hurled hundreds of feet into the air, some falling back into the crater, while others, dashed into a thousand pieces, were scattered around. After standing on this pinnacle for some time, the guide led the way to the very edge of the crater. I felt that I had seen enough, and begged to be left behind, being indeed too cowardly to venture on; the rest of the party, however, had sufficient courage and curiosity to explore further. I asked our guide if there was really any danger; he looked at me earnestly, and simply said, "Signorina gentilissima, ho sei piccolini in casa!"—(Gentle lady, I have six children at home.)—*Miss Taylor's Letters from Italy.*

THE NOUN "BACHELOR."

A young lady, at an examination in grammar, was asked why the noun *bachelor* was singular. She replied immediately, and with much naïveté, "because it is very singular they don't get married."

HINTS TO M.P.'S.

How to combat financial statements.—If the orator quote in round figures, arraign him for looseness and inaccuracy. If he state odd pounds, shillings, and pence, allege that excessive minuteness savours of suspicion. You will thus put the devil himself out of temper.

INDIA AND CHINA.

BOMBAY, June 18.—The intelligence from India by the present overland mail is of no particular importance. Matters in Afghanistan remain nearly in the same state as before. The army of General Pollock remains inactive at Jellalabad. The prisoners and hostages remain in the hands of the enemy, and are treated as well as can be expected under the circumstances. Three children had been born in captivity. Negotiations for the release of the prisoners had been going on between Akhbar Khan and General Pollock, through the medium of Captain Mackenzie, who was permitted to come into Jellalabad on parole, but their nature had not transpired. The hostages were said to be in keeping of the high-priest of Cabul.

Cabul was in a state of revolution! An attack had been made by Akhbar Khan on the Balla-Hissar, which signally failed; and, we are told in a letter, dated Jellalabad, 26th May, that Akhbar Khan's treasury being exhausted, he endeavoured to raise a loan in the city, offering exorbitant interest, but so low in estimation has he fallen, that he could not procure the two lacs he was negotiating for. As a last alternative, he endeavoured to rally around him all the fanatics of the country, by proclaiming a religious war, involving death to every infidel; but here again he failed, those to whom he appealed declaring that the infidels had not injured them, but, on the contrary, by a lavish expenditure of money, had enriched the country. Thus low stands the Buruck-zee party just now.

By far the most important topic of intelligence is the immediate withdrawal of the British troops from Afghanistan. Of this there has been as yet no official announcement; but it is generally believed, even by those who would wish it otherwise, that an order to that effect has actually been issued. An order from the Adjutant-General's Office, Calcutta, dated May 14, commences thus:—"Instructions having been issued for the withdrawal within the British provinces of the troops serving west of the Indus, it has become necessary to make arrangements for the comfort of the different corps during their march across the Punjaub." As this is a subject of some importance, it may be proper to bring into one view the arguments which have been adduced for and against the probability of this alleged abandonment of Afghanistan, and it must be confessed the preponderance is in favour of the former. The *Bombay Times* of this day says:—"Our readers are aware that this measure is one which we have all along most strenuously advocated. Without advertent to the enormous and cruel injustice of a continuance or renewal of the war, it may be enough to state that, according to Sir Robert Peel, it has already cost us nearly seventeen millions sterling, and can only be maintained at an outlay of above three millions a year. Of this last-named sum, two millions, at any rate, are sent into Afghanistan in coined silver money, and never returns to us; so that for every month the war continues, we have the circulating medium of India diminished by nearly £170,000 in specie withdrawn from the currency of the empire. We consider the order said to have been issued by the Governor-General, the most wise and manly one that could have been resolved on. Our funds are so embarrassed, that we were this time last year on the eve of bankruptcy, till the China ransom money reached Calcutta; and this year the construction of the celebrated Doab Canal has been postponed for want of means to carry it out."

The *Agra Ukhbar*, of the 9th of June, received to-day, has a ridiculous story about the Commander-in-Chief having ordered the retrograde movement without the concurrence or even knowledge of the Governor-General.

The *Delhi Gazette*, of the 8th, a trustworthy authority, says:—"The first open symptom of the intention to leave Jellalabad for the provinces, seems to have manifested itself in the recall of the party which had been ordered towards Peshawar, to bring up the baggage left there; and next, the construction of rafts for the conveyance of heavy baggage down the river; and, perhaps, the most unequivocal, the very great pains taken by General Pollock to counteract the effects the rumour might produce the moment he became aware it had gone afloat in the camp."

A dreadful hurricane has taken place at Calcutta, destroying numerous houses, and damaging about fifty vessels on the river, with great loss of human life. The loss of boats with produce down the river will be enormous, and of ruinous amount. This will be chiefly of sugar, saltpetre, rice, and cotton.

At Bombay two ships have been destroyed by fire within the last fortnight. The *Vansittart*, formerly one of the East India Company's China ships, and the *Cornwallis*, both on the eve of sailing for China with cotton cargoes. The loss of property amounts to above £100,000. It was strongly suspected that these fires were the work of incendiaries, and the suspicion is confirmed by the circumstance of another ship, also ready for sea, and to sail for China to-morrow, having been discovered to be on fire, but it was promptly extinguished. It appears that the Lascars had prepared a large quantity of combustible matter, placed it below a cask of spirits in the hold, and then set fire to it. The fire-engines from the Government steamers were sent on board, and speedily extinguished the fire, but the Lascars all jumped overboard, and attempted to escape in boats, but they were all seized, and are now in confinement. These people get six months' pay in advance; it therefore becomes their interest to destroy the vessel, in order to release them from their engagements. These are the people for whom a spurious sympathy is frequently excited in London.

Commercial affairs here are in a most depressed state. The *Bombay Times* says:—"Nothing can be more unfavourable. Prices of all descriptions of imports are miserably low; while those

of exports are by far too high, notwithstanding the low rates of freight, to be safely shipped. The season is now over, and no business of consequence will be transacted till after the monsoon, without any prospect of improvement even then."

The King of Oude departed this life the middle of May, and his eldest son, Sooryah Jah, has been crowned in due form.

CANDAHAR.—Brigadier England, who left Anetta on the 26th of April, arrived with his convoy at Candahar on the 9th of May. The Ghilzies had attacked Kelat-i-Ghilzie on the 21st of May, and were repulsed by the garrison. Colonel Wymer, with 5000 men, was to march to the relief of Kelat-i-Chilzie, and it was doubtful if General Nott would advance on Ghuznee. Lufur Jung was still near to Candahar, and reported to be collecting troops for another attack. The force at Candahar was about 10,000 fighting men, but without sufficient carriage for an attack on Cabul.

JELLALABAD.—Nearly 10,000 men of all arms at this place, badly off for supplies, shelter, and carriage. An advance on Cabul was impossible, for want of camels, &c. General Elphinstone was buried with military honours. His report had been received, by which it appears that Sir W. M'Naghten intended to seize the Afghan Chiefs, but Akhbar Khan discovered the plot, and seized Sir William. The Khyber pass was open. The Sikhs are still at Jumrood and Ali Musjed. The prisoners are reported to be well treated.

The latest dates from India are, Macao 12th of April, Jellalabad 26th of May, Candahar 25th of May, Calcutta 7th of June, Bombay 19th of June.

CHINA.

(From the *Malta Times* of July 25.)

We have news to the 12th of April from China, only eight days later than that last received. It appears that after the attempt formerly mentioned, to destroy the garrison at Ningpo, the Chinese encamped, about 6000 strong, some eleven miles to the westward, with a view of cutting off our supplies. A force of about 1100 men embarked, and were towed up the river by the steamers till opposite the enemy. An attack having been made, the Chinese were dispersed in every direction, leaving from 600 to 700 dead upon the field. They fought with much more determination than on any previous occasion, hence their loss. We had three killed and ten wounded. The troops returned next day to camp.

An Imperial messenger was on his way to offer 40,000,000 dollars as part of the expenses of the war.



IMPERIAL MESSENGER.

It is said a force of no less than 30,000 is collecting, once more, to attack Ningpo. It is also affirmed that Sir Hugh Gough is about to execute a movement on the capital of the province of Chekeang, and will probably carry the whole of the troops along with him. After the first affair at Ningpo, the enemy's treasure chest fell into our hands. It contained no more than 2000 dollars. By the time the last of the reinforcements now on their way to China have arrived, we shall have 56 ships of war, 17 of which are steamers, in the Chinese waters, with 40 to 50 transports and store-ships, and 15,000 fighting men, besides mariners, who may be employed on shore. We have already slain nearly 8000 Chinamen, and captured and destroyed 1819 pieces of artillery. It is said that the Chinese are preparing to rebuild the Bogue Forts. Our readers are aware that in addition to the sum as compensation, the Celestials have ceded Hong Kong as the price of peace.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. VIII.



MR. WAKLEY, M.P.

We last week made the world more familiar than ever with the features of one member for Finsbury; and we now place his colleague bodily before our readers, granting them permission, although the subject is not dead, to dissect him according to their pleasure. Here, then, is Mr. Wakley, M.P. for a metropolitan borough, coroner for Middlesex, editor of the *Lancet*, ex-editor of the *Ballot* newspaper, popular declaimer and pretended friend to everybody, and medical attendant to nobody at all. All the range of his practice falls out of his profession, and he has the happy peculiarity of having no occasion for his education. His "curiosities of medical experience" would not be particularly crowded in the smallest pill-box of his craft; and as the Irish definition of poverty is, that state in which a flea may skip about in a man's pocket without fear of knocking its head against a halfpenny, so the English condition of Mr. Wakley's medical repute is beyond all fear of becoming endangered by the existence of a patient. He has devoted himself to the after-death business of life, and he takes himself politically to the curing of nothing but the British constitution. In this he is a bit of a nostrum-monger, as may be easily supposed.

Mr. Wakley is, we believe, the son of a small farmer, from whom he imbibed just so much of a taste for husbandry as has kept him cultivating his own interests ever since he began the active business of existence. He knew the value, in pushing his ambition, of an organ in the press; and as he made the *Lancet* available for professional power, so he thought that the establishment of the *Ballot* newspaper might obtain for him the possession of political influence. He did start the paper, but he did not establish it; for medical as might have been his reputation, he could not succeed in keeping it alive.

He, however, by dint of active and untiring perseverance, made some written and oral impression upon the public mind. He industriously induced a belief that one of the glories of the country should be a medical coronership, and to that bourne he carried both it and himself at last, keeping, as far as we have yet been able to see, all the advantages of the position upon his own side. In his capacity of coroner, he has displayed more activity than intelligence. He fancied to invest it with the highest style of judicial dignity—to stilt it upon pomp—into a sort of giant that should be the right arm of the constitution. He was to be a great infallible doctor and judge—the goose that should save the capitol—not upon one occasion but all, and, to boot, whether it should be in danger or not. Any influence he really possessed he obtained from the press; and therefore in the first days of his coronership he set the same press at open defiance; would allow no intimation to be given of his inquests; and would have excluded reporters from their proceedings, if the newspapers had not been a great deal stronger than the coroner, and rather more potent both for good and harm. The result was, therefore, that the flippant coroner got laughed at, of which the flippant newspapers were the principal cause. Seriously, Mr. Wakley made a fool of himself over these matters; but having been properly rebuked, he has since had the good sense not to make his insignificance too prominently intrusive.

As an M.P., we do not believe there is any particular reason to rejoice in or repudiate him. He is going with the popular stream, and is one of the most sensible of the noisiest class of Radicals. He works with some manliness in his calling, and vindicates his opinions in a straightforward way. He, however, attained for himself during the present session, the most unenviable distinction, of being the public detractor of the venerable poet, Wordsworth. Everybody pitied, though some were angry with Coroner Wakley then. They could not but commiserate the intellect that was diseased enough to disparage a mental greatness, which it could neither reach nor comprehend. His literature, however, does not extend beyond the *Lancet*; and we should say that the locale of his peculiar poetry was rather his pocket than his brain.

He has—apropos of pockets—tumbled, we believe, into considerable wealth—and is, take him all in all, a tolerably respectable public functionary and member of society. His order of oratory is declamatory, here and there tinged with a dash of constitutional humour. He is not without his influence even upon the community at large, owing to the sterling good sense of some of his propositions, and the general home shrewdness of his parliamentary remarks. His advocacy of the poor commands respect, and although he has "a mixed renown," there are thousands who regard him as a man of mettle and of mark.



HONG KONG.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



NETLEY ABBEY.

We this week take for our nook of interest a portion of the fine old ruins of Netley Abbey—one of the most beautiful features of our romantic scenery, and celebrated far and wide in the verses of all our poets. Even Thomas Ingoldsby this month makes it the subject of a legend in "Bentley's Miscellany," introducing it in some opening stanzas of considerable grace and beauty; but then as suddenly bursting into the mad and laughter-fraught burlesque, in which he is so inimitably good. We must prefer, however, to put before our readers the more genuine feeling of Lisle Bowles:—

"Fall'n pile! I ask not what has been thy fate,—
But when the weak winds, wafted from the main,
Through each low arch, like spirits that complain,
Come hollow to my ear, I meditate
On this world's passing pageant, and the lot
Of those who once might proudly in their prime
Have stood, with giant port: till, bow'd by time
Or injury, their ancient boast forgot,
They might have sunk, like thee; though thus forlorn,
They lift their head, with venerable hairs
Besprent, majestic yet, and as in scorn
Of mortal vanities and short-lived cares:
Even so dost thou, lifting thy forehead gray,
Smile at the tempest, and time's sweeping sway."

These beautiful ruins have also been finely described by Keats and Miss Mitford. They stand on the declivity of a hill, rising gently from the Southampton water, surrounded by venerable woods, through the intermediate openings of which, a fine view of the opposite shore is obtained. The Abbey is about three miles from Southampton, and may be approached either in boats from the quay, or by a delightful walk or drive, passing over the new floating bridge on the river Itchen; an undertaking that reflects great credit on the spirited proprietors, and is of great benefit to the town and neighbourhood. Formerly the visitor, walking to Netley Abbey, was permitted to pass through the beautiful grounds of the late W. Chamberlayne, Esq., but this privilege has been of late years discontinued.

In either sailing or walking to Netley Abbey, the visitor will obtain a fine view of the village of Hythe, Cadlands (the seat of A. B. Drummond, Esq.), Fawley Church, Calshot Castle (one of the fortresses built by Henry VIII.), with the hills of the Isle of Wight in the distance, forming a most delightful sea and woodland picture.

The ancient name of this religious house was Lettelby Abbey, conferred on it by Henry III., who founded it in the year 1239, and filled it with the Cistercian order of monks, brought from the neighbouring monastery of Beaulieu, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This establishment continued till 1527, when it shared the fate of other religious foundations, from the vengeance of Henry VIII., at which period this community consisted of an abbot and twelve monks.

Netley Fort is situated on the shore at a short distance from the Abbey, and is generally supposed to be connected with it. It was built by Henry VIII., at the same time as Calshot Castle, as a protection against the invasions of the French.

Netley ruins are now the property of Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq., nephew of the late W. Chamberlayne, Esq., M.P. for Southampton, to whom they were lately bequeathed. Weston Grove, his late residence, a marine villa, is delightfully situated. The extensive grounds, reaching nearly to the Abbey, are beautifully laid out, having commanding views of the surrounding country, forming the most picturesque and romantic scenery. In the grounds is a spiral column, erected by the late proprietor, to the memory of Mr. Fox; the inscription was written by the celebrated Dr. Parr, which, we believe, has not been affixed.



STEEP-HILL CASTLE.

WINTER RESIDENCE OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

The pretty and picturesque castle which here catches the reader's eye, assumes now a new interest, from its having been selected as the future residence of that illustrious lady, the Queen Dowager. A correspondent suggested it as a fitting subject for illustration, and it will be seen how readily we have complied with his request. Steep-hill was a spot once celebrated as the Queen of the Undercliff of the Isle of Wight; but which has latterly changed its cha-

acter, that simplicity and air of wildness which formerly distinguished every feature, having given place to magnificence and polished decoration: the comfortable thatched cottage, for so many years the favourite retreat of Earl Dysart, has been succeeded by this splendid castle; and several neighbouring rustic cots have been removed (to the advantage of the occupants), to give an extent of ground corresponding with the style of the new mansion.

The place is now, notwithstanding the change, extremely beautiful, and has become more interesting than before, from the circumstance of the Queen Dowager having selected it as her abode. The residence of that exemplary lady in the Isle of Wight, will be hailed with joy by all its inhabitants; and we have only to hope that the pure air of that delightful spot may long be the means of preserving in health and strength one who is so universally regarded with the esteem and affection of the people.

Close to Steep-hill is the pretty little town of Ventnor, which, since the year 1830, from being little more than a hamlet, has risen to its present importance, in consequence of the very general opinion entertained by medical men in favour of the Undercliff, as being the most desirable spot in Great Britain for the winter residence of invalids, especially those whose complaints require a mild climate. Every house, therefore, is furnished with accommodations for lodgers; and there are now several resident medical practitioners, and shops in almost every line of business.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, le 2 Août, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Before entering on the gloomy details of the new fashions in mourning, which I must do next week, I send you a sketch of a walking costume, which, though so simple as to appear nothing, is, whether we regard the richness of the delicate green silk of which it is made, the graceful elegance of the shape, or the charming lightness of the black net-lace shawl, must be pronounced, by the eye of taste, one of the most lady-like dresses which has appeared in the present season. The bonnet is peculiarly graceful in its style, and, unlike your English straw baskets, ornaments, rather than encumbers, the head. From what contrariety of fashion I know not, but at present the skirts of our dresses are made double, by a tunic or shorter petticoat of the same stuff, edged, if in muslin, with lacework and ribbons of silk nuance, or if in foulard, organdies, or other fabrics, with embroidery in braid work (*soutache*), and in these Grecian patterns are very generally introduced. Indeed, this *soutache* is rapidly increasing in fashion, and has been worked out very elegantly on a tunic of white organdie on a skirt of the same, the embroidery being of the Grecian pattern, embroidered in double *soutache* of white silk and gold. To such an extent is this new fancy-work carried, that armorial bearings and cyphers are worked with it, on escutcheons of lace, for pocket-handkerchiefs; and scarfs, robes, cardinals, and *camails*, are each and all of them now *brodées en soutache*. I know of no other novelty (otherwise than in mourning) than to say that crape was the favourite material for bonnets, and that feathers were giving way partially to flowers, which were beginning to be worn, not only in the bonnets but the dresses; those with dark leaves and bright berries were the most admired, the leaves in general, being made of velvet nuance. JULIE.

ROMAN INSCRIPTION DISCOVERED AT BATTLE BRIDGE.—A Roman inscription has within these few days past been discovered at Battle-bridge, otherwise, by an absurd change of denomination, known as King's-cross, New-road, St. Pancras. This discovery appears fully to justify the conjectures of Stukeley and other antiquaries, that the great battle between the Britons under Boadicea, and the Romans under Suetonius Paulinus, took place at this spot. Faithful tradition, in the absence of all decisive evidence, still pointed to the place by the appellation of Battle-bridge. The inscription, which, in parts, is much obliterated, bears distinctly the letters LEG. XX. The position is sketched by Tacitus; and antiquaries well know that on the high ground above Battle-bridge there are vestiges of Roman works, and that the tract of land to the north was formerly a forest.

CHINESE CURIOSITIES.—Among the articles brought home in the Wellesley, from China, is the identical cage in which the unfortunate Mrs. Noble was confined for six weeks by the Chinese. It resembles the coop in which birds and small animals are sometimes brought to this country. It measures two feet eight inches in length, one foot six inches in breadth, and two feet four inches in depth; the top, or cover, has a small hole for the head to come through. It is very roughly made of fir stakes, and will, we understand, be sent to the British Museum, where it may be of interest, as showing the mode of punishment to which the British have been subjected by the "brothers of the sun and moon." The circumstance of Mrs. Noble's capture will be fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. She was the wife of the captain of an East Indian man, wrecked on the coast, where her husband and child were drowned. She herself only survived with a few others, who fell into the hands of the Chinese, to suffer treatment worse than death. Most of the crew of the Wellesley have brought home some trophy of their services in China of no intrinsic value, and we are sorry to hear that some of them have been deprived of these little gratifications by the custom-house officers.—*Devonport Telegraph*.

FLY FISHING EXTRAORDINARY.—A small party from Barnsley were fishing in Rockley Dam, Stainborough Park, on Saturday week, when a fly thrown by Mr. W. Parker was taken by a large rat, which was securely hooked and brought to land, to the no small amusement of the parties, who had never witnessed such a "draw" before.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.

ANNUITIES.—On the passing of the Property Tax Act, a paragraph appeared in some of the evening papers, purporting to be an extract from the *London Gazette*, requiring, in pursuance of the act, that all persons entrusted with the payment of any annuities were required to deliver to the Tax-office an account in writing of the amount of such annuities, under a penalty of £100. This statement was completely erroneous, and has been productive of great inconvenience to the authorities at the Tax-office and the public. The fact is, that the notice in the *Gazette* applied to colonial annuities and dividends only.

The *Papal Calendar*, published at Rome, has just appeared for the year. According to it the Pope will complete his 77th year on the next anniversary of his birthday (September 18th), in the 11th year of his papacy. There are at present 60 cardinals, at least this is the number put down for the college. There are six cardinal bishops, 43 cardinal priests, and 11 cardinal deacons. Russi, the oldest cardinal, is 87, and Schwartzenberg, the youngest, is 33. The ages of all the cardinals make 3580 years, the average of which is 59 1-3.

The projected new Chapel Royal at Buckingham Palace, which is to be completed by next season, is to be constructed on the site of the conservatory, joining the middle of the building at the southern extremity, and will be on a level with the lower state rooms, being approached by the lower dining-rooms. The works will be commenced about the end of the month.

SIMPLE TRUTH.—A ludicrous mistake occurred at a funeral in Marylebone. The clergyman had proceeded with the service until he came to that part which says, "Our departed brother or sister;" he then turned to the mourner who stood nearest to him and asked whether it was a brother or a sister? The man, imagining it referred to the relationship to himself, very innocently replied, "No relation at all, Sir—only an acquaintance."—*John Bull*.

FARRINGTON-STREET IMPROVEMENT.—The commissioners appointed to carry into effect the City improvements have entered into engagement forthwith to complete the line of street leading from Farringdon-street, for the formation of the street to Clerkenwell-green, contracts having been signed for the erection of houses on each side of the above spacious new street, and which will be second-rate buildings. Leases will be granted by the Lord Mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, as expressed in the terms of the contract, for 61 years at a peppercorn rent, and subsequently at such yearly rent as may be determined upon. The contracts have been taken principally by private speculators. During the next session of Parliament it is intended to apply for an act to proceed with the line through Cow-cross to Clerkenwell-green.

CHESS.

The following game was the first in a match, played by correspondence, between the clubs of London and Edinburgh, commenced by the Edinburgh club, 23rd April, 1824:—

BLACK (EDINBURGH).	WHITE (LONDON).
1. K P two	K P two
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th
3. Q B P one	Q to K 2nd
4. K Kt to B 3rd	Q P one
5. Q P one	K Kt to B 3rd
6. Q to K 2nd	Castles
7. Q B to K Kt 5th	K R P one
8. Q B to K R 4th	Q B to K 3rd
9. K B to Q Kt 3rd	B takes B
10. Q R P takes B	Q Kt to B 3rd
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q to K 3rd
12. P to Q Kt 4th	K B to Q Kt 3rd
13. Q B takes Kt	Q takes B
14. Q Kt to Q B 4th	Q to K 3rd
15. K Kt to K R 4th	Q Kt to K 2nd
16. K Kt P two	Kt to K Kt 3rd
17. K Kt takes Kt	K B P takes Kt
18. Castles on K side	K R to K B 5th
19. K R P one	Q R to K B sq
20. Kt takes B	Q R P takes B
21. K B P one	Q to K B 3rd
22. K to his Kt 2nd	Q B P one
23. K R to B 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th
24. Q to K 3rd	K R P one
25. K to his Kt 3rd	Q to K Kt 4th
26. Q R to K sq	K to his R 2nd
27. Q to K 2nd	R to K R sq
28. Q to K 3rd	K to K Kt sq
29. K R to K R 2nd	K R P takes P
30. K R P takes P	R takes K B P ch
31. K takes R	Q takes Q ch
32. K takes Q	R takes R
33. R to Q R sq	R to K R sixth ch
34. K to his 2nd	R to K R seventh ch
35. K to his 3rd	R to K R sixth ch

Drawn Game.

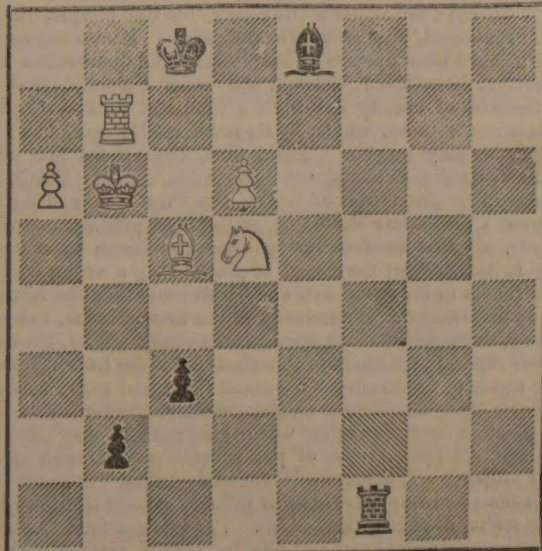
Solution to problem No. 5.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Q B to his 5th sq ch	K to Q R sq
K B takes Kt	Q takes Q ch
K to Q B 7th ch	Q interposes
B takes Q checkmates	

PROBLEM, No. 6.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 7.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 8.—Birth of Dryden, 1631.
 TUESDAY, 9.—
 WEDNESDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence.
 THURSDAY, 11.—The Dog-days end.
 FRIDAY, 12.—
 SATURDAY, 13.—Birth of the Queen Dowager, 1792.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. Walters," Norwich.—All the numbers of our journal are now reprinted, and may be obtained by order of any newsman or bookseller.
 "H. Saunders," Exton, who complains that he is unable to obtain the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, as he lives too far from any news-agent or bookseller, should give his order to the nearest postmaster.
 Colosseum Print.—We refer all our correspondents on this subject to the general notice which appeared in our last week's paper.
 "Fanny."—We return our fair and clever correspondent many thanks for her very pretty sketch for our column of "Nooks and Corners," which we shall insert in an early number. Can "Fanny" oblige us also with a brief historical description?
 "T. B."—His idea of the View of Nottingham coincides with our own; the pretended artist will not be employed again.
 "An Admirer," Liverpool.—We have two editions for the country. The first is published on Friday evening in time for post; the second is published on Saturday evening. The second edition contains later intelligence, and the engravings are equally good.
 "Constant Reader."—Under this signature we have received thirty-seven letters this week! We wish our correspondents would adopt a more distinctive die. As we are upon this subject, we may as well hint that legibility is desirable.
 "Rev. R. Harrison," Templeworth, will be entitled to the engraving.
 "A. B."—No difference whatever, if the person be identified.
 "F. C. W." reached us too late.
 "An Admirer of Improvement," Stroud.—We presume our correspondent has not seen the wrapper.
 "Edward Claridge" will find what he requires in another part of our paper.
 "The Ladies of Wexford."—Their wishes shall be immediately complied with.
 "J. B. L." cannot recover.
 "D. W."—We think Holland's book on Angling a very excellent one.
 "Miles," Aberdeen.—The kind of news referred to would, we fear, occupy too much of our space; but we will endeavour to insert it as frequently as we can.
 "Moneta."—We will answer in our next.
 "C. T. B."—The "Emigrant's Farewell" is highly creditable to the writer, but we have not room for it. The same observation is applicable to "Lines to a Mother."
 "Yorkshire Agricultural Society."—The sketch which we were kindly favoured with by a correspondent did not reach us in time to enable us to give an engraving of it.
 "J. Wilson," Abbotford.—We thank our correspondent for his offer, and shall be glad to receive the views. The readiest mode to transmit them to us would be by post. The Duke of Orleans's funeral will be given. His last question we cannot at present decide.
 "T. S." Leeds, should procure a Wrapper, price 2d., and get his binder to stitch his Nos. into Parts. Part I., 5 Nos.; Part II., 5 Nos.; Part III., 4 Nos.
 "J. S." Winchester, should order the person who supplies his paper per post, by the Saturday's post from London; the engravings are equal, and the paper is better printed. The Friday night's edition is intended for our friends in remote parts of the empire.
 "W. P."—We feel obliged for his painting; we will give an engraving of it in an early number. His "Angler's Reverie" is too long for insertion. The Wrappers are now charged 2d. each, and are published every month, for the convenience of subscribers who wish to have their numbers stitched in parts.
 Correspondents not answered this week will be answered in our next.

Parts I. and II., containing Five Numbers each, stitched in a handsome Wrapper, may be had, price 2s. 6d. each. Part III., containing Four Numbers, price 2s. 6d., will be ready August 13th. Part IV., containing Five Numbers, price 2s. 6d., will be published September 17th; and may be obtained by order of any bookseller or news-agent in the kingdom.

Next week we shall present to our numerous readers a beautiful view of the city of Bath; and, under the head of "Popular Portraits," a full-length portrait of Mr. Roebuck, M.P.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1842.

A police case occurs in our paper which demands some notice. It will be seen that a gentleman appeared before Mr. Rawlinson, to state the particulars of an outrage which had been committed upon his sister and upon another lady in her company—an act of wanton atrocity perpetrated in the open streets. This was the destruction by corrosive liquid of two valuable dresses worn by the ladies in question; but it appeared that the mischief had gone further than the garments, and inflicted a personal injury upon one of them, which had caused a necessity for her placing herself under medical advice, and also a temporary amount of acute suffering. The lady had offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension of the offender, and the gentleman who made his appearance before Mr. Rawlinson came to proclaim the circumstances of the transaction, and to furnish the press and the police with such data as might—and almost must, in emphatic terms—lead to justice. But Mr. Rawlinson cut short the information about to be given for the public service, and exclaimed that he would listen to no more—"he did not sit there to supply paragraphs for the newspapers."

This phrase in itself seems to us indecent enough. It is one of the duties of Mr. Rawlinson to listen to matter for newspaper paragraphs, if the publicity of that matter be of consequence either to the punishment of delinquency or the preservation of peace.

The Lord Mayor and City magistrates, as well as others, have originated the most serious and wholesome public benefits by the disclosures which have been elicited in their offices by the assailants of every kind of civil wrong, and which derived all their virtue from the interpretation of the press. Bubble schemes have been broken up; wholesale forgeries detected; wicked swindling rendered abortive; and all sorts of impostures made nugatory, by the simple, though often requested, publications of the press. Moreover, human hearts have been opened to kindness—and distress has been benevolently relieved through the same channels—and the blessedness of charity has been a thousand times evoked by that silent monitor which, by its mute intelligence, has made hapless misery known. How, then, can—if the law would allow us we should almost say—how, then, dare Mr. Rawlinson, or any other distributor of justice (for "distributor of justice" is what a magistrate should be, in the most public sense of the word), say that he does not sit upon the bench to afford to any British subject the means of proclaiming a wrong which is punishable in his own court, and which must take the initiative of its discovery there, nominally in the first instance, but practically, through the newspapers, in the next? Why, the newspaper reports of matters of this class and order have vindicated the rights of civilization a thousand times and more. And, to say the least, an English magistrate should never, by word or hint, assist the protection which concealment may afford to crime. An open breach of public order is committed against the property and persons of inoffending ladies. A direct act of infamous and wanton cruelty is inflicted almost in the spirit of the malice of ancient barbarism. For this act there is a direct felonious punishment; and the law should pounce upon the offender with activity and strength. And yet, when it comes

to be recorded and proclaimed—when the aggrieved party comes to furnish the clue to the apprehension of the criminal—when he invokes the publicity that is almost certain to discover the guilt, he is told that the magistrate, who should pay him deference and attention, does not sit in his place "to furnish paragraphs for the newspapers." The declaration appears to us to be both undignified and unjust.

The members of the Anti-Corn-Law Conference, who for the last few weeks have formed a parliament in Palace-yard, that may be said to have divided the attention of the country with the assembly in St. Stephen's, separated on Monday last. The question which now arises is, what have they effected, what has been the result of their meeting? The answer seems to be nothing directly, but much indirectly; no practical plan of action has been proposed, but so much has been stated and proved as to the condition of the country that a very general impression has been produced of the necessity of some course of action, which the League itself seems unable to frame or set in motion. The only two suggestions we have seen are, one to convert the League into a corn-trading society; and the other, "total abstinence" from the use of exciseable articles, and a passive resistance to the levying of the assessed taxes. The absurdity of both these projects we need not waste a moment in demonstrating. The value of the labours of the Conference, then, is to be estimated from the weight of the facts they have exposed in their discussions; these facts prove the necessity, as they must form the basis, of future legislation. This is a result not for the first time produced by the congregation of organised bodies: it has followed every occasion where the right of free discussion has been asserted and maintained, and never may that most valuable of our privileges be violated or put under restraint! We are now speaking of an abstract principle; were we to go into details, and apply a rigorous examination to the discussions of the delegates, we should find much, very much, that we could wish had been left unsaid. We lately expressed our opinion on this and some other points connected with this subject, with sufficient strength, and we are sure in a spirit of earnestness. We have the satisfaction of knowing from many quarters that our views have been approved of by those whose good opinion we feel proud of gaining, and shall zealously endeavour to preserve. We need not repeat, then, that much of the language used by some of the delegates has not impressed us with a favourable idea either of the wisdom of their heads or the goodness of their hearts. "A man, says the poet, 'may curse his better angel from his side,' and even in the same manner a body of men may scare from them the co-operation of others by violence and intemperance, may alienate from them the sympathy which alone can give them moral power. We will endeavour to furnish an idea of what we mean. The Manchester Guardian, some time ago, published accounts of the state of trade in that town, which were a shade more favourable than those for some time preceding. Prospects of an abundant harvest are given in every quarter; for both these ameliorations of the state of the country who can be too thankful? Yet, when our amending prospects have been alluded to in the Conference, we fear we have detected a—what shall we call it?—not absolute regret, perhaps, but at least a disposition not to believe them. The more darkly, the more despondingly, the more fearfully the state of the people was painted, the louder was the applause of the delegates! Ay! applause, the sounds of gratulation, of rejoicing, and approval, at the heart-sickening details of woe, and want, and misery, terrible to hear, fearful to reflect upon—details that should be heard in silence, or whose fittest acknowledgment should be a tear! But, however perverted by circumstances may be the feelings of men, the benevolence of Providence is continuous in its action. The prospects of plenty from our harvest have been since confirmed, are almost converted into certainty. The changes of our commercial system are beginning to operate, and there is a growing feeling of returning confidence, bringing with it increased activity, which Heaven forbid we should condescend to conceal. Let us hope that the unexampled endurance of the suffering thousands who have been subjected to so fearful an ordeal is about to be rewarded. The League has many honest and sincere men among its body; it has some talent, and much energy; but its work seems the statement of facts, or what its members believe to be facts, with the liability of contradiction or disproof if they are otherwise. But all its power depends on public opinion, and this it cannot alienate without falling into contempt. We have pointed out a tendency to this result, and it would do well to rid itself of the political fanatics and unreasoning demagogues who seem to be mixed up with it. Perhaps, for its own credit, the wisest step for the present was to break up its sitting. The reports of its discussions have produced a considerable effect: would that effect have been equally favourable if there had not been considerable omissions? The League owes much to the judgment of its journals. Many of its members will know well what we mean.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning the Queen and Prince Albert, and the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, and the royal suite, attended Divine service in St. George's Chapel. An address and petition from merchants and rate-payers from the borough of Marylebone, was on Saturday presented to her Majesty, for the opening of Waterloo, Southwark, and Vauxhall bridges.

COURT GOSSIP.—The first visitor invited to Windsor since the return of the court to the Castle, was "the bride," Lady Emlin, the quondam Miss Cavendish, maid of honour. Her ladyship arrived at the Castle yesterday, accompanied by her husband. During its visits to Claremont, the court generally abandons a great portion of its regal state. The Princess Royal may be here seen trotting about the grounds on her little pony, or playing on a large cloth, spread on the lawn—the Prince of Wales sprawling about, in

vain endeavours to reach the boundary of his dominion—that is to say, the said table-cloth. The Dowager Lady Lyttleton maintains a constant surveillance over the royal children.—Cheltenham Looker-On.

Her Majesty, it is said, means to honour, in an especial manner, the next birth-day of his royal highness Prince Albert, which takes place on the 26th inst., when the Prince will enter his twenty-fourth year. A large party will be entertained to dinner at the Castle, and her Majesty will, it is understood, afterwards have an evening party, for which cards of invitation will be issued to the principal nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood.

WINDSOR, Monday.—This morning her Majesty, accompanied by his royal highness Prince Albert and the Princess of Saxe Coburg, walked through the Slopes to Adelaide Lodge. Afterwards his royal highness Prince Albert and the Prince of Saxe Coburg, attended by Lord Sydney, Colonel Bouverie, and Mr. Anson, enjoyed several hours' rabbit shooting over Norfolk farm. The rabbits, which have been strictly preserved, were found to be extremely numerous, not less than between 120 and 130 having been killed in about an hour and a half, and 50 of them by his royal highness Prince Albert, who is a most excellent shot. During the morning upwards of 50 brace of partridges were started (but, of course, left unmolested), which is a fair augury of the capital sport which is in reserve for the Prince and his friends when the regular season commences, on the 1st of next month. The birds appeared nearly full grown, and well on the wing. The pheasants in this portion of the royal preserves, although not so plentiful as the partridges, were found to be very numerous, and there are hares in abundance. The royal party proceeded to the preserves, and returned to the Castle, on horseback.

Her royal highness the Duchess of Gloucester and her lady in waiting arrived at the Castle this morning, and lunched with her Majesty.

The Duke of Cambridge and the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, the Marquis of Exeter, Lady A. Somerset, and Baron Knesbeck, arrived at the Castle to-day on a visit to her Majesty.

WINDSOR, Tuesday.—Her Majesty, accompanied by his royal highness Prince Albert, and the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, walked through the Slopes to Adelaide Lodge. The Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Augusta went to Frogmore and paid a visit to her royal highness the Duchess of Kent. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Saxe Coburg, and the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, and attended by Lady Jocelyn, Lady C. Cocks, Lady A. Somerset, and the Hon. Miss Devereux, rode out in the Park in pony carriages in the afternoon. His royal highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Saxe Coburg, attended by the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Jocelyn, Colonel Buckley, and Colonel Wyld, rode on horseback.

A most extraordinary horse (perhaps the smallest in the world) arrived at the royal mews, in Sheet-street, yesterday afternoon, by the Great Western Railway, from town, as a present to her Majesty, from Java (in which island it was foaled), of the diminutive size of only twenty-seven-and-a-half inches in height—indeed not near so tall as many of the Newfoundland and other dogs belonging to her Majesty and his royal highness Prince Albert. This extraordinary little animal, which is rising five years old, is of a dark brown colour, well formed, and extremely quiet and playful. It appears to be somewhat out of condition; but, with the necessary care which will be bestowed upon it in the royal stables, it will, in the course of a very short time, recover from the effects of its voyage.

WINDSOR, Wednesday.—Her Majesty and his royal highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, walked to Adelaide Lodge this morning. This afternoon her Majesty, his royal highness Prince Albert, and Prince Ernest, rode out in the Park on horseback. The Princess of Saxe Coburg, Lady C. Cocks, and Lady Jocelyn followed in a pony carriage. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by the Countess of Sheffield and the Hon. William Ashley, arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty. His royal highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary and Augusta of Cambridge, took leave of her Majesty, and returned to town this forenoon.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Louisa Fitzmaurice left town on Saturday for Dover, en route for Germany; and embarked at Dover on Monday.

VISIT OF THE PREMIER TO ROSS-SHIRE.—We are informed that extensive preparations are in progress at Redcastle, the seat of Colonel Baillie, M.P., in this county, in expectation of a visit from Sir Robert Peel, immediately after the prorogation of Parliament. Sir Robert is passionately fond of Highland scenery; and at the Glasgow banquet he spoke in terms of the warmest admiration of a short tour he had when a youth in the Western Highlands. There are differences of opinion here, as elsewhere, as to the public character and conduct of Sir R. Peel, but come when he may amongst us, he will receive "Highland welcome."—Ross-shire Advertiser.

His excellency Earl de Grey, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and suite, Mr. Justice Pennefather, Captain Acome, Baron Oston, and Sir John Becket, embarked on board the steamship Wilberforce, on Sunday afternoon, at Blackwall, for Antwerp.

Sir Robert Peel left town on Tuesday morning for Windsor Castle to have an audience of the Queen. The right hon. baronet returned to his residence in Whitehall-gardens soon after 3 o'clock.

Lady Stuart de Rothesay has returned to Whitehall from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford at Curraghmore, county Waterford, Ireland. We understand that some days before her ladyship's departure, the Marchioness of Waterford was considered entirely recovered from the effects of her recent accident. The Dowager Countess of Caledon, who had also been staying with the noble Marquis and Marchioness, has left the above seat for Caledon Hall, county of Tyrone.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW CONFERENCE.—At the meeting of this body on Monday, Mr. Taylor, the chairman, informed his audience that "their mission was fulfilled," "their work was accomplished," "their duty done." He concluded as follows:—"We have exposed the evil, suggested the remedy, denounced the wrong, and warned the government of the consequences of persisting in that wrong; and it remains for us to return to our constituents, and tell them that all our efforts to obtain justice for them have failed (hear), and that we can hold out to them no prospect of improvement, no hope of relief. I trust the people will use no violence, but not submit to be starved; that they will respect property and life, but not permit their children to perish by famine." An address to their constituents was afterwards submitted for approval to the meeting, and the "conference" was then declared to be dissolved.

CLOSING OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—On Monday a notice was posted on the doors of St. Paul's Cathedral stating that "During the cleaning of the church there will be no performance of divine service, but that due notice would be given when it would be resumed." The edifice is in a very dingy state from the accumulation of dirt and dust, but it is understood that none or very trifling repairs are required in the interior. Workmen are at present engaged in repairing the exterior of the dome.

The surveyor who has, by the direction of the churchwardens, examined the steeple of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, which was struck by lightning in the great storm of Wednesday night, is of opinion that the greater part must be pulled down, and that the total cost of rebuilding it will exceed £2000.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—This undertaking was opened on Monday for the first time on the Wapping side of the river, and upwards of 500 visitors of all nations passed through the tunnel as far the shaft on the Rotherhithe shore. The High-street, Wapping, was thronged with people, who were allowed to view the shafts and the double staircase for foot passengers. The descent to the tunnel is now easy and convenient, and the western arch is very dry and comfortable. At mid-day there were upwards of 100 visitors promenading in the tunnel, and upon an inspection of the visitors' book, the names and residences of more than 30 Americans from different parts of the United States were found to be entered, together with those of persons from all parts of Europe, and many from Asia. One-half of the visitors were foreigners. The erection of the circular staircases in the shaft on the Surrey side, now closed to the public, will be commenced forthwith by the contractors, Messrs. Peto and Grissell, who have completed the staircases on the Middlesex shore. The time allowed for the performance of the contract is three months, when the tunnel will be opened as a thoroughfare for foot passengers; and the toll to be charged is, we understand, to be 1d. each person.

EXCHEQUER BILLS.—(From Tuesday's *Gazette*.)—Her Majesty having been pleased, by letters patent under the Great Seal, dated 9th September, 1839, to appoint Thomas Spring Baron Monteaule, of Brandon, to the Office of Comptroller-General of her Majesty's Exchequer, and three of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, by a warrant under their hands, dated the 5th April, 1842, having appointed Arthur Eden, Esq., to the office of Assistant-Comptroller of her Majesty's Exchequer, notice is hereby given, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the present session of Parliament, intitled "An Act for further regulating the preparation and issue of Exchequer Bills," that the said Comptroller-General and Assistant-Comptroller have each of them full authority to sign Exchequer Bills under the said act, in their own names respectively.

DEATH OF MR. BEVERLEY, THE COMEDIAN.—We have to record the death of Mr. Beverley, formerly manager of Covent-garden Theatre, and one of the oldest members of the by-gone school of English comedy. His first appearance in London took place about forty years ago. He shortly afterwards became lessee of the Queen's Theatre, and then of the Richmond and Woolwich Theatres, besides several other minor theatres. He has left a family of four sons and one daughter.

EXTRAORDINARY SEIZURE.—On Friday Mr. W. Hemp, the sheriff's officer, accompanied by a broker and attendants, proceeded to St. Katharine's Dock, to levy for arrears of sewers' rates, amounting to upwards of £600. The presence of these unwelcome visitors having been partly anticipated, the secretary, Sir J. Hall, and several of the directors, were present, and the sheriff's representative was requested to fix on some particular article of sufficient value to cover the amount. This having been agreed to, the broker looked around, and at length fixed his eyes very wistfully on the two immense and splendid pieces of ordnance, each weighing nearly twenty tons, which had just arrived from Woolwich *en route* to the dominions of Mehemet Ali; but deeming their calibre too large for his purpose, at length selected a powerful crane, in value about £2000. The usual forms of the seizure having been concluded, the company replevined, entering into the usual bonds, which will bring the matter before a civil tribunal, and leave the gentlemen of the long robe to settle a dispute which has arisen between the St. Katharine's Dock Company and the Commissioners of Sewers, as to whether a sewers' rate was fairly chargeable, the company contending that the deed of purchase for the site of the docks expressly declared that it was to be "free from land-tax, tithes, and all rent, rates, charges, encumbrances," &c.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, about half-past one o'clock, a fire broke out in the Rose public-house, Wild-street, Drury-lane. The inmates, with the exception of Mr. Cross, the landlord, and his son about twelve years of age, had retired to sleep. By fifteen minutes after its first discovery the whole contents of the house was one burning mass, and only a few minutes elapsed before the engines of the County and the West of England offices arrived, and were set to work, well supplied with water, but all Mr. Cross's property was destroyed, and some of the small houses in Wild-passage were greatly damaged, and the poor inhabitants have sustained some loss by the hasty removal of their furniture. The utmost exertions were used by a strong body of police, under Superintendent Sandrock, to arrest the progress of the fire at its commencement, but unfortunately they were unable to do so. The loss is estimated at about £400.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, while the fire in Great Wild-street was raging, a messenger from the G division, in Rosomon-street, arrived with intelligence that another fire had taken place in the house of Mr. Kitchen, Bowling-green-lane. Thither the London Establishment engines and firemen repaired, when it was ascertained that the whole of the lower part of Mr. Kitchen's dwelling-house and tobaccoist shop were in flames. For some time the fire threatened the total destruction of that and the adjoining buildings, but the firemen having been well supplied with water, by three o'clock the danger to the surrounding property ceased, but not until the whole contents of the shop and nearly all the furniture were consumed. The family escaped with the greatest difficulty. How the fire originated was unknown.

FIRE.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Sunday night last a large fire was discovered raging on the premises, No. 11, Cock and Hoop-yard, Houndsditch, near Aldgate workhouse. The premises were entirely burnt out. The fire appears to have commenced in the front room, first floor, occupied by a female named Simons, an importer of leeches, who is fully insured, but the origin remains to be explained.—About an hour afterwards another fire broke out on the premises of Mrs. Ward, baker and biscuit maker, No. 424, Strand, at the corner of Bedford-street, and was attended with much damage. It is supposed to have commenced in a cellar underneath the kitchen staircase. The loss will fall on the Westminster and British offices.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, and the hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, enjoyed their accustomed walk in the forenoon; and in the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent and the Queen Dowager, took a drive in the Park.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlotte Dundas, Lord and Lady Haddo, and the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Ashley joined the dinner party in the evening.

Her Majesty is expected in town on Wednesday next, preparatory, it is believed, to the prorogation of Parliament.

The Queen, with that delicacy of feeling which has ever distinguished her Majesty, has had no musical performances at the Castle since the death of the Duke of Orleans, until Thursday evening (the funeral ceremony having then taken place), when the band of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards performed during dinner, and her Majesty's private band was in attendance.

The Queen Dowager takes her departure to-day (Saturday), for Gopsall, the seat of Earl Howe, in Leicestershire. On Monday her Majesty leaves Gopsall for Burghley House, near Stamford, in Northamptonshire, to honour the noble owner with a visit. The Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, and a highly distinguished circle, are invited to meet the illustrious visitor. It is her Majesty's intention to remain at Burghley until Thursday, and will then return to Earl Howe's.

Captain Lewis, of the Peninsular steam-packet, Montrose, and Lieut. Fraser, Admiralty Agent, arrived by special train from Southampton, at 10 minutes past two, p.m., this day (Saturday), with important despatches from Lisbon to the Foreign Office.

The Right Hon. Lord Walsingham was married, this morning, to Augusta Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart., of Thirkleby Park, Yorkshire.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday.—There is now no doubt that it is the intention of her Majesty to proceed to sea before the summer is over. Orders have come down to get the royal barges in readiness, and to expedite the necessary fitting up of the Royal George yacht, so that it may be in readiness to receive her Majesty at the shortest notice.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Thursday, at Norwood Church, the Earl of Cornwallis was married to Miss Julia Bacon, daughter of Mr. T. Bacon, of Redlands, near Reading, Berkshire.—On Wednesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Templemore conducted to the hymeneal altar Miss Paget, niece of the Marquis of Anglesey.

WHITEHALL, Aug. 4.—Charles George Young, Esq., York Herald, has been appointed Garter Principal King of Arms, vacated by the death of Sir William Woods, Knight, late Garter; and Edward Howard Gibbon, Esq., Mowbray Herald Extraordinary, has been appointed York Herald.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mozart's "Cosi fan Tutti" was brilliantly performed on Thursday evening at her Majesty's Theatre, for the benefit of *Signor Costa*, who was summoned to receive the compliments of the audience upon the occasion.

LONDON BRIDGE.—In consequence of the partial repairs which the carriage road of this bridge is about to undergo, the following notice was yesterday issued by the Lord Mayor:—"Notice is hereby given, that on and after Monday, the 15th day of August instant, no carriage, cart, waggon, or other vehicle, will be allowed to pass over London-bridge into the City.—By order of the Lord Mayor."

LIGHT GOLD COIN.—The following notice was issued:—Bank of England, August 5, 1842.—The public are informed that, on Monday next the 8th instant, and until further notice, light gold coin in amounts from £10 to £50, will be received in the Rotunda, at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz., from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 in the afternoon.

THE FIRST DAY OF OYSTERS.—The sale of oysters for the season commenced on Thursday, according to annual custom. The supply was abundant, the quality remarkably good, and the demand for this much prized luxury unprecedented. There were 50 sail of vessels at Billingsgate in the morning, 30 of which arrived during the previous night. At 6 o'clock, and not 12, as was at first determined, the hatches were opened, and a tremendous rush took place, and there was much competition among the vendors to obtain the first supply. Not less than 15,000 persons attended the market during the day, and the amount expended in the purchase of oysters the first day was not less than 7000l. The supply at Hungerford Market, as compared with Billingsgate, was inconsiderable, but the oysters there realized about the same prices.

CRICKET.—KENT v. ENGLAND.—The match with Kent and England terminated on Thursday shortly before two o'clock, by Barker fetching 29 and Fenner 19 runs, which gave, with 9 byes and 1 wide ball, a score of 58. Thus giving the palm to England, with 9 wickets to go down. Good had been in the previous evening, but was bowled by Hillyer without scoring.

The match with the gentlemen of England against the gentlemen of Kent began shortly after the above match had terminated; and when the game ceased for the day, Kent, which first took the bat, had effected a score of 161 at the price of 8 wickets. Messrs. Fagge, Jenner, and Baldock have yet their wickets to go down.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—We have the whole proceedings of the nomination before us at considerable length; but our limits will only afford us an outline of the facts—which are as follows: Mr. Walter was proposed by Mr. Hardwicke, and seconded by Mr. Charlton.—Mr. Sturge was proposed by Mr. Bean, and seconded by Mr. Cripps.—Mr. Feargus O'Connor was proposed by Mr. Sweet.—And Mr. Vincent, the Chartist, by another elector. The two latter propositions were merely given to afford the gentlemen in question to make legitimate electioneering speeches as well as the *bona fide* candidates, which they did with a liberal and spirited amount of oratory. Messrs. Sturge and Walter also addressed their friends at considerable length. At the close of the official proceedings, a show of hands was taken, and declared to be in favour of Mr. Sturge. A poll was demanded on the part of Mr. Walter. We shall give the result of the election in another edition.

FRIDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—State of the poll:—

Walters	1256
Sturge	1184

Majority 72

The usual electioneering tactics have been followed—bribery, intimidation, and violence have been used—the town is in a very excited state, but no serious damage has hitherto been done. The poll will finally close at five o'clock.

At the final close of the poll at five o'clock (Friday), Mr. Walter was elected by a majority of 81.

DISTURBANCE NEAR GLASGOW.—We are sorry to learn that the colliers in the neighbourhood of Glasgow have nearly all turned out for higher wages. They are holding large public meetings, to which they generally go armed with sticks. Their proceedings created much alarm in Glasgow and the vicinity on Tuesday and Wednesday.

AGRICULTURE.—The great cattle show of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland began at Edinburgh on Tuesday last, and was most fully attended.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—About six o'clock on Thursday evening, as an elderly female was crossing the end of Lisle-street, Leicester-square, she was knocked down by a cab, and a wheel of the vehicle passed over her neck. Several persons instantly ran to her assistance, and conveyed her to the shop of a surgeon, when, strange to say, on examination, her neck, with the exception of some slight bruises, was found to have escaped injury, and she was shortly afterwards enabled to return home.

LAW.—GUILDFORD, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.—GREVILLE v. CHAPMAN AND ANOTHER.—This was an action brought by the Hon. Mr. Greville against the defendants, who are the proprietors of the *Sunday Times* newspaper, for publishing a libel upon the plaintiff in that paper. The libel complained of was contained in a report of the proceedings of the last Epsom Races, and the plaintiff was accused of having withdrawn his horse Canadian from that race, in order that he might win several large bets that he had made against him. The defendants put several pleas upon the record, which were, in fact, tantamount to a plea of justification.—

Mr. Thesiger, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Peacock, were for the plaintiff; the Solicitor-General, who was specially retained with Messrs. Platt and Taylor, was for the defendants. After a trial of long duration, and which, in the report, occupies several columns, the jury having (after the summing up) consulted for a few minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £250.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. Lovegrove, the proprietor of the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich, and of the York Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, left his home to accompany a relative over the heath, at about nine o'clock on Thursday evening. He had passed along the upper wall of Greenwich-park, from the top of Maize-hill, and there parted with his friend. When he reached the cross-roads, near Vanburgh-fields, it had become so dark that he did not perceive two men who had been following him. They carefully watched an opportunity, and springing from behind, threw him on his back with a violent blow on the head. He cried out "Murder!" which one of the men in a glazed hat partly stifled by gripping his throat. The other villain ripped up his clothes from top to bottom, dragged a valuable gold watch and guard from his neck, (breaking the latter), taking his cravat and whatever else they could find. By this time he had become so insensible that the thieves, having secured their booty, were content to escape. Mr. Lovegrove's recollection only serves to describe the robbers' dress as something like that worn by sailors. The police, under Mr. Mallalieu, are taking the most active measures to discover the retreat of the criminals.

POLICE.—MARLBOROUGH STREET.—Henry Norman, the son of an opulent tradesman in the neighbourhood, was remanded till Monday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and appendages, value £52, the property of the Chevalier Wiercenskie, a Pole, residing at No. 3, Queen-street, Haymarket.

On Thursday, policeman 83, L Division, was charged, at Union-hall, with assaulting Mary Ann Luxton. He was severely blamed for his conduct, and fined 10s., which amounts to discharge from the force, the infliction of the smallest penalty being so treated by the Commissioners.

Several cases of furious driving of omnibuses were brought before the magistrates, at Clerkenwell, on Thursday, and fines inflicted. The dangers arising from the practice are, however, now becoming so common, that the magistrate stated he should in future commit to the House of Correction, with hard labour, as the Act empowered him to do.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—On Friday morning a fire of an alarming description was discovered raging in the warehouse belonging to Messrs. Kennett and Co., shipping oil merchants, &c., situated in Lime-street, Fenchurch-street, City. Upon the arrival of the engines, which was very speedily, they were instantly got into operation, and in the course of half an hour the fire was safely got under.—On Monday morning last a destructive fire happened in the village of Thornecombe, in Dorchester, which terminated in the destruction of three houses in Back-lane, and seriously damaged many other buildings.—On the same day, about eight o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out in the extensive seed mills of Mr. Foord, situated at Lenham, in Kent, about eight miles from Maidstone. The flames raged furiously for a length of time, and destroyed the greater part of the premises and the valuable machinery that they contained. The origin is not known.

Friday night a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. R. H. North, coal and coke merchant, No. 36, Silver-street, Golden-square. The fire was extinguished in about two hours, but not before considerable damage was sustained.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Thursday morning the utmost consternation prevailed in Walworth and the neighbourhood, in consequence of Dr. Brewster, who resided at No. 6, Trafalgar-street, Walworth, having just terminated his existence by cutting his throat. Various reasons have been assigned for the commission of the act, one of which is, that Dr. Brewster was in the habit of drinking brandy to excess; but although it appears he did drink much, it was not to such excess as had been said. Another opinion prevails that the gout had affected his brain and driven him to madness. An inquest was held on the body on Friday, and the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

On Thursday morning, Mr. Chappell, the landlord of the Salvation Tavern, Garden-stairs, Greenwich, attempted to take away his life by cutting his throat with a penknife. The incision is not expected to prove fatal.

CHARGE OF MURDER, AT UNION HALL, Friday.—William Lenny, a beer-shop keeper, of Bexley-street, Peckham New-town, was brought before James Traill, Esq., charged with the murder of his wife. Inspector Campbell, of the P division, stated that the police were informed that a man had beaten his wife in such a brutal manner that she died shortly afterwards. The prisoner and his wife, who was on the eye of her confinement, had a quarrel, arising from her coming home intoxicated. In the course of the dispute, the wife threw a pewter pot at the prisoner's head, upon which he turned upon her and gave a tremendous kick in the lower part of the abdomen, and she died in less than ten minutes of the hemorrhage. The prisoner, who appeared to be in great distress of mind when placed at the bar, was remanded.

PARIS, August 3.—The Toulon journals state that Admiral Hugon's squadron is again preparing for sea. It is taking in three months' provisions, and it is expected to sail in the course of next week. The new Transatlantic steamer Labrador is to be launched on Sunday next.

The *Quotidienne* states from Tseplitz, July 23, that the Duke of Bordeaux has derived great benefit from the waters of that place. We learn by the Tage, which has arrived at Havre from St. Petersburg, that the news of the death of the Duke of Orleans had produced a great sensation in that city.—*Galignani's Messenger*, August 5.

ELECTION OF M. SAUZET.—August 5.—M. Sauzet has been elected President of the Chamber. Before the first scrutiny the numbers were:—Sauzet, 210; Odillon Barrot, 131; Dufaure, 39; Dupin, 16; Berryer, 3. No candidate having the "absolute majority" required, a second scrutiny was proceeded with, when the ministerial candidate was elected by a majority of 25. This first defeat of the opposition is regarded in Paris as of considerable importance.

THE LATE DUKE OF ORLEANS.—The remains of the late Duke were interred at Dreux on Wednesday. The funeral ceremony was most imposing. The service lasted two hours and twenty minutes. Among the *corps diplomatique* was Lord Clanricarde, who had come from London expressly to assist at the funeral ceremony of his royal highness, who honoured him with his friendship.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals of the 26th, with only one or two exceptions, censure in the strongest terms the conduct of General Zurbano in Catalonia, which they say is distinguished by barbarity and atrocity to all who are suspected of being enemies of the government.

Letters from Constantinople of the 13th ult., announce that the Schah of Persia was making preparations for a war against Turkey, and that one Persian force would march to Bagdad, and another to Erzeroom. A part of these troops were already on their way. The cause of quarrel is the disputed boundary line. Meanwhile the Turkish authorities have collected 3000 troops on the frontier, and all the disposable forces in Syria have been ordered to march on that quarter.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The annual conference of the Wesleyan Ministers being appointed to be held this year in London, the various committees, preparatory to the assembling of the conference itself, met for the transaction of the business entrusted to them.

On Friday, July 22nd, at nine o'clock, the committee of the schools at Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove assembled; and in the afternoon and evening of the same day, the committee of the contingent fund, that of the children's fund, and the education committee met according to appointment. The report of the education committee contained much interesting matter. From the returns received (though upwards of 80 circuits had omitted to report), it appears that there are in England 3363 Sunday schools, to which are attached 989 libraries, and in which 370,380 children receive instruction from 68,473 teachers. The increase in the number of scholars in the day-schools during the past year is 5460.

On Tuesday the 26th, the preachers and gentlemen invited to attend a special meeting of the missionary committee, with many country friends, assembled in the Centenary Hall, the Rev. James Dixon, president for the last year, in the chair.

The proceedings having been commenced with the usual religious exercises, the Rev. R. Newton introduced to the meeting the Rev. Dr. Soule, one of the bishops of the Methodists' Episcopal Church in the United States, and the Rev. Thomas Sargent, a member of the Baltimore conference, and travelling companion of the bishop.

The general minutes of the managing committee were read by the Rev. John Beecham, and the financial minutes by the Rev. Elijah Hoole. As usual, the details were interesting, and displayed great watchfulness and economy, on the part of the committee, in matters of expenditure.

Votes of thanks were presented to the Treasurers, Messrs. Farmer and Scott; and also to the Secretaries, Drs. Bunting and Alder, and the Rev. Messrs. Beecham and Hoole.

The Committee of the Theological Institution was then formed, and proceeded to business.

The Reports for the year were read by the Rev. William Barton, one of the Secretaries, and the statements of the governors, tutors, and examiners, afforded the most gratifying evidence of the religious character and intellectual progress of the students generally. The Financial Report was read by Thomas Farmer, Esq., the Treasurer, and showed that, in the item of Annual Subscriptions, there had been an advance from £1805 to £1921.

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE.

At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, July 27th, the preachers assembled in the City-road Chapel, to commence the business of the ninety-ninth Annual Conference.

The Rev. James Dixon having taken his place as president, gave out the hymn on the 44th page of the Wesleyan Hymn-book, beginning—"And are we yet alive?"—after which he called upon the Rev. George Marsden and the Rev. Robert Newton to engage in prayer.

The religious services being concluded, the names of the preachers constituting the legal conference were called over, and they took their places as usual, according to seniority. Inquiry was then made as to the vacancies in the legal hundred which had occurred during the year, by death or superannuation. These were found to be eight—six in England and two in Ireland, and they were filled up as follows:—the Rev. Messrs. William Evans, John Bustard, John Radford, George Cubitt, Thomas Garbutt, and Joseph Pretty were elected from the English ministers, and the Rev. Messrs. Robert Massaroon and William Crook, from Ireland.

After these preliminaries, the conference proceeded to the election of a president for the ensuing year. On the votes being taken, it was found that the choice had fallen upon Dr. Hannah, Theological Tutor in the Wesleyan Institution at Hoxton.

The Rev. Robert Newton was then, in the usual manner, elected to be the Secretary.

Both elections were duly confirmed by the legal hundred.



PORTRAIT OF DR. HANNAH.

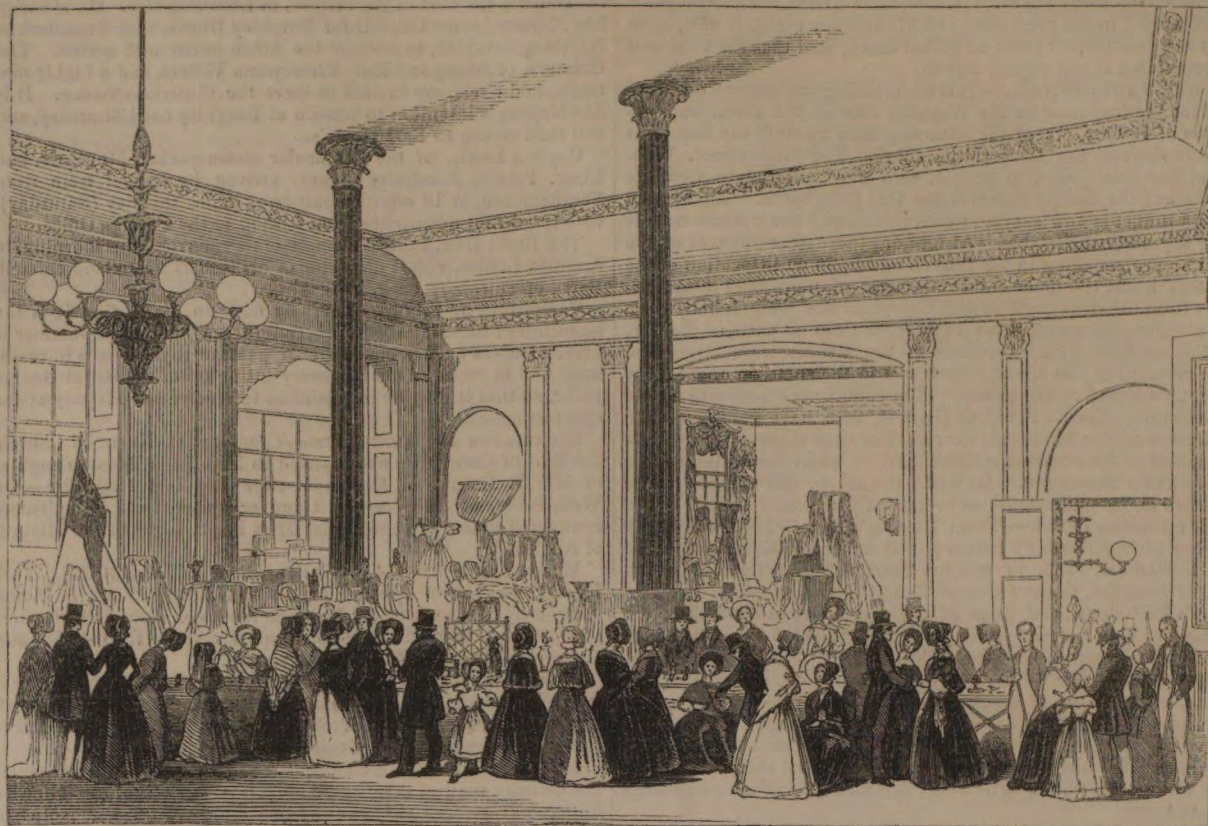
From twelve to one o'clock, there was a public prayer meeting in the conference chapel, which was very numerous attended; after which the business of the conference proceeded in the usual manner.

On the motion of the ex-president, the Rev. James Dixon, seconded by the Rev. Robert Newton, a dutiful and loyal address was voted to her Majesty the Queen, on her recent escape from assassination. Addresses on the same subject were also voted to Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent.

On the motion of the Rev. George Marsden, seconded by the Rev. Richard Reece, the thanks of the conference were voted to the Rev. James Dixon, the ex-president, for the able and judicious manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office. The thanks of the conference were likewise given to the late secretary, to the sub-secretary, and to the journal secretary, and to the official letter-writers.

The Rev. Messrs. William Stuart, Thomas Waugh, and Fossey Tackaberry, were introduced to the conference by the Rev. Robert Newton, as the representatives of the Irish conference. He also stated that they were accompanied by "their old and valued friend, the Rev. William Ferguson." They were affectionately welcomed, in the name of the conference, by the president, to whom the Rev. Thomas Waugh replied, on behalf of himself and brethren. The address of the Irish to the British conference was then read. It was stated that the Wesleyan societies in Ireland had, during the year, lost no fewer than eight hundred and sixty-nine members by emigration; though these, it is hoped will be found to the general cause of Wesleyan Methodism, or at least, to that of a sound Protestant Christianity, in other parts of the world.

The Rev. John Scott and the Rev. Peter McOwan were appointed



THE CONFERENCE.

as the committee to prepare an answer to this address, to be laid before the conference.

The conference then proceeded to the usual business, according to the order observed in the questions and answers of the printed minutes; the first question being—"What preachers are this year admitted into full connexion with the conference?" The different districts were called over, and the names taken down. These inquiries—with what may be termed one or two intervening casualties—occupied the conference from Wednesday afternoon till the close of the Saturday's sitting.

In the course of Thursday, the Rev. Richard Reece introduced to the conference the Rev. Joshua Soule, D.D., one of the bishops of the Wesleyan Episcopal church in the United States, as representative of the general Wesleyan conference in America, together with his travelling companion, the Rev. Thomas Sargent. After Dr. Hannah had bid the bishop and his esteemed travelling companion welcome on behalf of the conference, as well as for himself, Bishop Soule spoke at some length, thanking the conference for the affectionate welcome which he had received, and giving a general statistical account of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, and also of their domestic and missionary operations. The conference was likewise briefly addressed by the Rev. Thomas Sargent.

The conference did not sit on Monday, in consequence of the public religious service held on the forenoon of that day in the City Road Chapel,—the preachers sitting in their usual places, and the remaining portions of that chapel being occupied by the very large congregation which attended. The ex-president (according to the regulation of a former conference) preached on the occasion. The public examination of the young men, of which we shall give some account next week, commenced in the evening.

On Tuesday morning, before the business of the day was commenced, the president was requested, by an unanimous vote, to

publish the sermon which he preached at City Road Chapel on Sunday forenoon; the ex-president was, likewise, by a similar vote, requested to publish the one which he delivered on Monday.

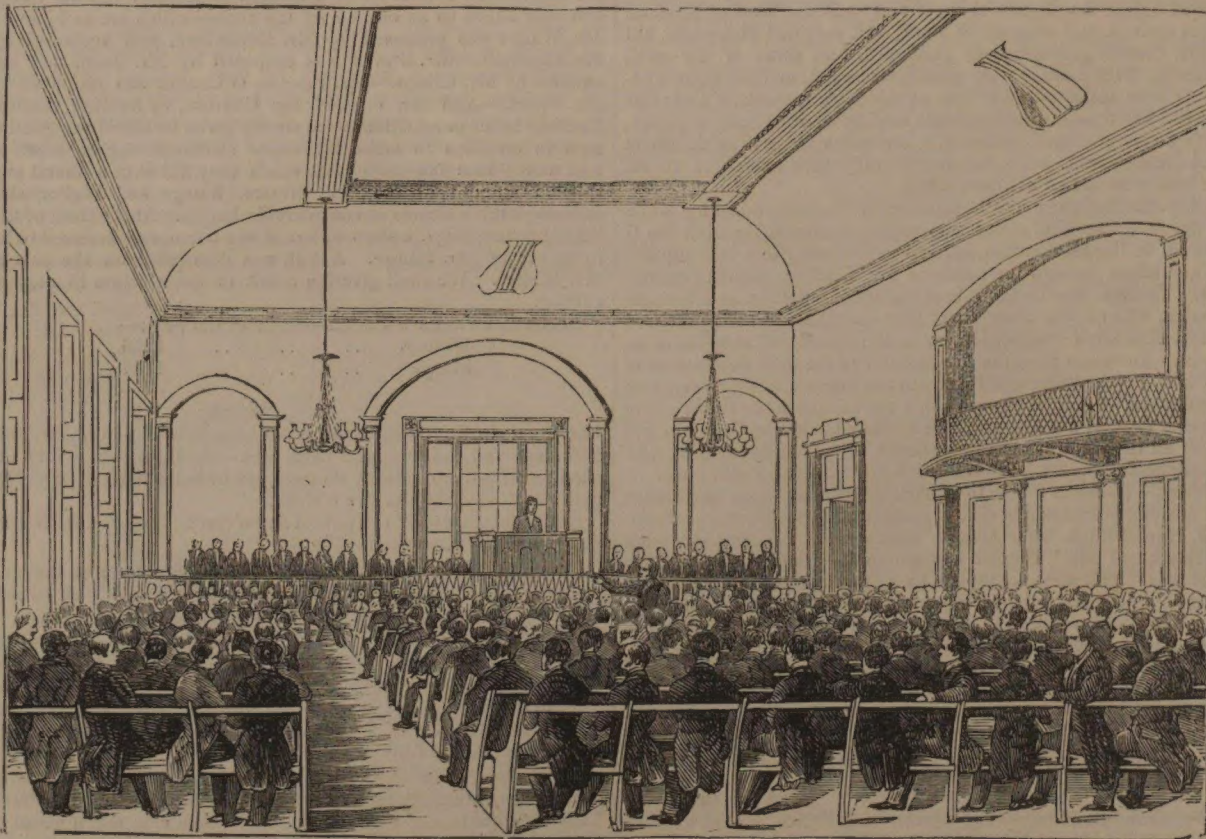
The conference then entered upon the business which came next before it in point of order, and which is always felt by the assembled ministers to be one of a very melancholy interest. The question was—"What preachers have died since the last conference?" The names of the several districts being called over, it appeared that twenty-three have died in Great Britain, and eight upon foreign Missionary stations. The names of the twenty-three in Great Britain are these:—John Callaway, Donald M. R. Coghill, Joseph Collier, Jonathan Edmondson, sen., Nathaniel Elliott, Joseph Entwistle, sen., Thomas Furze, William Gilpin, Edmund Grindrod, Ellis Hall, John Henley, William Howarth, William Jones, Edward Milward, Charles Rawlins, Samuel Sewell, John Straw, John Taylor, Elias Thomas, John Walmsley, George Warren, John Wheelhouse, and Edward Wilson.

Those of the eight on the foreign stations:—Charles Bates, Wilson Lofthouse, William Walden, John Cameron, William Redfern, Henry J. Wyatt, James Goodricke, and William Thackeray.

Of these ministers, the usual obituary memorials were furnished by their district committees for insertion in the Conference Journal. They will be found also in the "Annual Minutes" published immediately after conference.

This record of mortality being completed, the conference entered on the regular and annually-made inquiry touching the character of the ministers in connexion with it, or on trial for such connexion. For this purpose the name of every minister is read by the secretary, in relation to the question, found annually in the published minutes—"Are there any objections to any of our preachers?"—This examination was not concluded when the hour of adjournment arrived.

It has not often been our lot to record feelings of pleasure and



WESLEYAN LADIES' BAZAAR.

gratification such as we experienced upon visiting the sale of ladies' work, and other articles, at the Centenary Hall, for the benefit of the Wesleyan missions, during the last few days. Our readers are doubtless aware that several Christian ladies, animated by a desire to promote the missionary cause, have been, for several months past, zealously devoting their time, money and influence, to procure articles for sale on this occasion. The sale commenced on Friday, and was continued on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday. Our expectations, though raised beforehand to a high pitch, were more—far more—than realized. We never saw, upon any similar occasion, so many specimens of rare, useful, and beautiful workmanship, as were presented on visiting this scene of true zeal and benevolence. Nor can we refrain from expressing our entire and un-

qualified approbation of the courtesy and deportment displayed by the ladies who undertook the fatiguing task of presiding at the different stalls. The gentlemen assisting them were also exceedingly attentive and polite to the numerous customers.

Where all was excellent, and where even the most fastidious could find nothing to censure, it may appear invidious to select any stalls for particular notice; but, for the information of our country friends, we will mention those which to us appeared to furnish the most splendid and striking display. On entering the room the stall presided over by Mrs. Farmer and Mrs. Hall, struck our attention from the splendour and beautiful workmanship displayed in different articles, especially in those made of German wools.

Amongst others we noticed gold rings and necklaces from Ash-

antee, valuable shells, a curious Chinese globe, cases of varied coloured butterflies, a variety of shells, &c. &c. In short, there seemed to be supplied, by the forethought of the ladies, everything which is required from infancy to old age. The following ladies also presided at tables:—Lady Ellis and Mrs. Elliott; Mrs. Keeling and Mrs. Uring; Mrs. W. H. Smith; Mrs. Osborn; Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. C. Harrison, and Mrs. Newstead; Mrs. Vanner and Mrs. Williams; Mrs. Day and Mrs. James; Mrs. R. Wood and Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Lidgett and Mrs. Vaughan; Mrs. John Scott; Mrs. Jobson and Mrs. Farrar; Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Jeremiah Smith; Mrs. Roupe; with several whose names we could not at the time learn.

We are exceedingly glad to announce that the receipts on Tuesday night amounted to fifteen hundred and sixty pounds.

This sale has excited extraordinary interest. We have conversed with many persons, who agree with us, that they have met with nothing equal to it. The rare and valuable curiosities from the stations of the Wesleyan Missionary Society have excited uncommon interest.

At the missionary table of Mrs. Bunting and Mrs. Beecham, great interest was excited by the exhibition of a rich gold and silver pipe, a present from the King of Ashantee to the Wesleyan Missionary Committee, as an expression of his friendship and regard, which resembles one sent at the same time as a present from his Majesty to the Queen of England. We understand that the King expressed much gratification at the present of a splendid carriage (made by Mr. Sims, of Queen-street, and which, previous to leaving this country, received the approbation of her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert), by the committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. It is especially gratifying to learn that the mission in Kumasi has been commenced under the most favourable auspices; the King having given land for the erection of a place of worship, and allowed a mission school to be established for the instruction of the people.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. V.



ST. MARYLEBONE.

The parish of Marylebone is, perhaps, one of the most interesting in London, for a variety of reasons, some of them being very opposite ones. It grew out of the little village of Tyburn, a name that for a long period had an ominous and ugly sound; and contained the pleasure-garden and the place of punishment of the metropolis—the *Tivoli* and the *Place de Grèce* of London. The Newgate novels of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth have done much to increase the stock of public knowledge as to both these peculiarities: "Jack Sheppard" ends his career at Tyburn; and in the "Miser's Daughter" (we believe) one of the scenes is laid in "Marybone Gardens." The site of these gardens was near the east end of the church; for several years they were much resorted to by the public, more generally perhaps than even Vauxhall in the hey-day of its prosperity; but brick and mortar have long since covered every vestige of the "gardens," which were suppressed in 1773. The present Bowling-green Alley was their southern boundary; and here it was that the "dukes," mentioned by Lady Wortley Montague, "at Marybone bowled time away."

This church is situated about three miles north-west of St. Paul's. It fronts York Gate, one of the entrances to Regent's Park, and is located so as to command ecclesiastical influence over an equally admixed congregation of rich and poor, although the former appears to predominate when we glance at the numerous assemblage within the walls of St. Marylebone on Sunday. Many of the nobility hold seats in this church.

The subject of our sketch is the new parish church. It was built by subscription, and was finished and consecrated on 4th February, 1817. The first incumbent was the Rev. Archdeacon Heslop. The Duke of Portland and Sir James Graham were first church-wardens. The building is a massy pile of weighty masonry. The principal front is graced with a square portico. This portico gives support to eight pillars of Corinthian mould, which bear a solid pediment without ornament. The roof, around the entire of the building, is edged with light balustrade, which imparts a singularly pleasing effect in the appearance of the whole structure. The tower, or steeple, is composed of a square base, containing the clock, supporting a turret encircled with light Corinthian columns, and bearing a number of sculptured figures, which support a dome surmounted with light stone-work and vane. The contract for building the church was at first restricted to £27,000; but, with sundry alterations and improvements on the original plan, it was ultimately finished at an expense of about £70,000. It is a chaste design; and the splendour of its masonic finish reflects great credit on the architect, Mr. Wade. The interior corresponds with the elegant outward appearance of the building. It is fitted up with two hanging galleries. A painting of "St. Joseph, with the Virgin and Child," is affixed to the wall above the altar. The side walls are adorned with marble tomb-pieces, upon which the names, and titles, and virtues of those whose remains are interred within the parish burying-ground are tastefully chiselled; armorial-bearings and other devices are likewise engraved on these sad records of the past. The inner building is lighted with gas lamps hanging from the galleries. The pulpit, towards the south end of the church, is a very handsome erection, supported on a square base, but without the usual appendage of upper or sounding-board. A fair estimate of the entire size of this church will be conveyed, when we inform our readers that it affords accommodation to 3000 sitters. The official labours of four clergymen are required—an evening lecturer, two curates, and rector. The present incumbent is the Rev. J. H. Spry, D.D.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE FROM THE PARK.

The palace of the good, and home of one
Whom England fondly to her bosom folds;
Her royal temple shining in the sun!
Rich casket that a richer treasure holds!

Home of her honoured Queen! who not alone
Sheds a sweet lustre thro' the happy place;
But with a group of loves around her throne,
Shares the dear life she only lives to grace!

A fair and princely husband at her side,
Gallant with buoyant youth—and near, apart,
Two spotless infants, pouring all the tide
Of childhood's love-lit joy upon her heart!

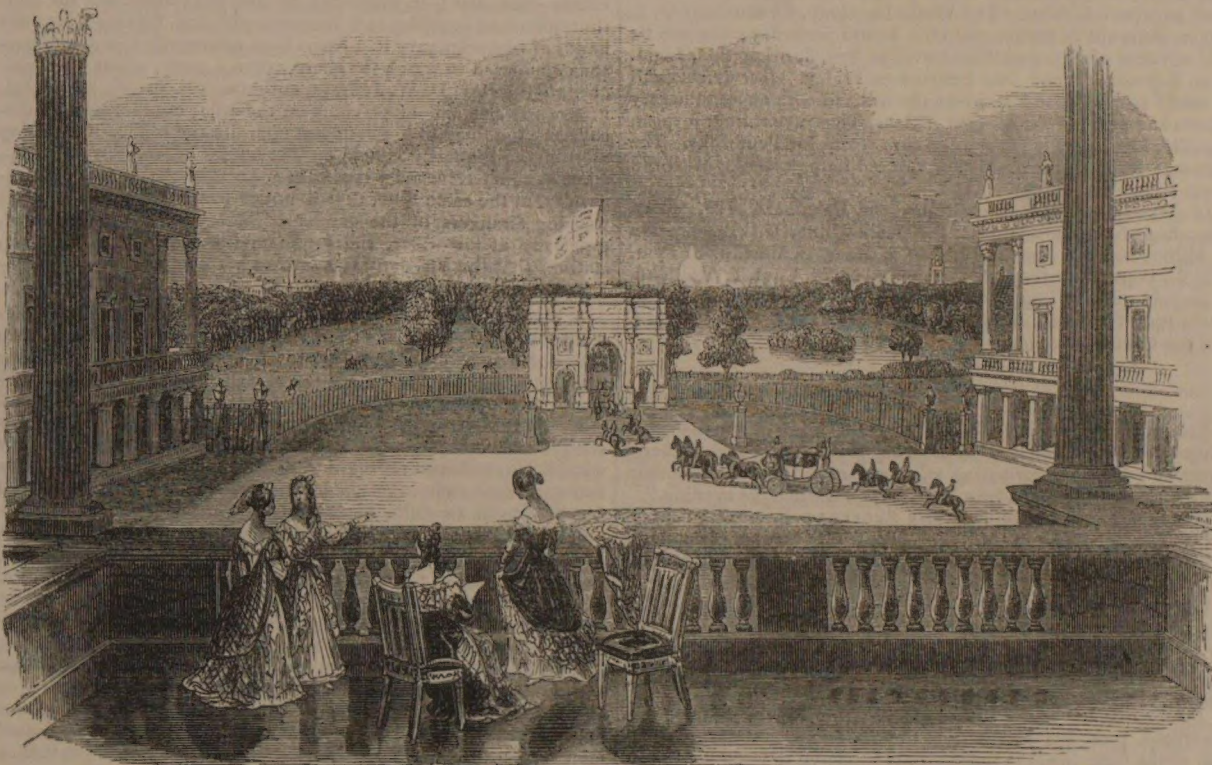
As there by devious paths fond people stray,
And thro' the green enclosures idly roam,
They lift up eyes of thought, and proudly say,
"That royal palace is an English home!"

And if it shrine a Queen, it shrines beside
Such sympathies as most do bless the cot;
Affections, all domestic, there abide,
And grace the grandeurs that impress the spot!

This is the spirit that all England loves—
This is the life that gladdens all her breast—
The influence of the heart, that gently proves
Its sweet dominion over all the rest!

And half the soul-wing'd prayers that reach the sky,
When the Queen's dwelling strikes the subject's view;—
Or breathed 'mid smiles, or hallow'd with a sigh,—
Are given to bless the wife and mother too!

Wife, Mother, Queen! long may she know such tide
Of bliss as virtue unto peace imparts;
And her proud palace in its regal pride,
Be still the palace of her people's hearts!



LONDON FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Here from her dwelling turns our queenly flower,
A gaze upon the city of the world;
Where, in the pride of a majestic power,
The flag of commerce proudly waves unfurled!
Where there are stirring millions at their work
Liked the hived bees:—where thought strides on by stealth,
And in whose bosom all the fountains lurk,
That spring unseen the rushing streams of wealth.
Where shines her Thames with silver wavelets curled,
Among its moving waters, bosom-spread
With ships and craft, the wings that sweep the world,
And bring back riches to its golden bed!
Where Pride sets up her temple, and the might
Of half a world of nations seems enshrined!
And Commerce fills her lap with mad delight,
And Pow'r with dreamy grandeur thralls the mind!

And this is hers!—this wondrous city-home,
With all its million pulses of warm life;
O'er its far vastness her fair eyes may roam,
As on a queenhood with her glory rife!
And will not thoughts spring up in her young soul,
That high philosophy should here inspire;
Thoughts that may well a monarch mind control,
And into Wisdom calm Ambition's fire?
Love thoughts, that, wond'ring, whisper to the heart,
This city and these millions—are they mine?
Then may I to their life a charm impart,
And sway them with an influence half divine!
Yes, Queen! when thy sweet eyes these treasures brim
With tearful pleasure,—and even love grows vain,
Go kneel alone with God, and pray to Him
To bless thy mighty people with thy reign!

GRAVE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—A correspondent of an Edinburgh paper who, the other day, paid a visit to the grave of the late Sir Walter Scott, at Dryburgh Abbey, expresses regret at not finding it marked out either by horizontal or head-stone, or any marking on the wall, to indicate the resting-place of the mortal remains of the great Magician of the North. Not even a turf is spread on his grave, or on that of his lady next to it. The Duke of Bedford has disposed of Eaton, his Lordship's estate in Lincolnshire. Mr. John H. Day, of St. Neot's, is, we hear, the purchaser.

We regret to have to announce the death of Sir Thomas Dal-

rymple Hesketh, Bart., which took place at his seat, Rufford Hall, Lancashire, on Wednesday last. Sir Thomas was in his sixty-fifth year, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son by his first wife, now Sir Thomas Henry Hesketh.

His Excellency Edham Bey, Minister of Public Instruction to Mehemet Ali, and one of the most distinguished generals in the Egyptian army, is about to visit this country; indeed, his excellency's arrival is daily expected. We understand the object of his excellency has in visiting this country is to thoroughly inspect the different systems adopted in our national institutions connected with literature and art.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IMMENSE STEAM VESSEL.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered Mr. Oliver Lang, master shipwright of the Woolwich Dockyard, to submit a plan of a steam-vessel of 1650 tons burden, and suitable for engines of 800 horse power, with a crew of 300 men. To convey some idea of the magnitude of a vessel of 1650 tons burden, propelled by engines of 800 horse power, it may be observed, that the largest first-class steam frigates at present in the British navy, the Geyser, Devastation, and several others, do not exceed about 1000 tons and 400 horse power, and that the Penelope, 42-gun frigate, at present being converted into a steam-vessel, by being lengthened 60 feet, will only be fitted with engines of 650 horse power. The steam-vessel ordered to be designed by Mr. Lang was, in addition to another steam-vessel of great dimensions, with engines of 800 horse power, named the Dragon, originally ordered to be built at Woolwich, but since countermanded for the purpose of being built at Sheerness, or Chatham.

PORTSMOUTH, July 30.—The Dragon, 72, at Milford, is in future to be called the Fame, a new steamer, to be named the Dragon, being ordered to be built. The Pique, 36, is being hurried for immediate service; and is reported ready on the 8th of August. We are sorry to hear that her esteemed captain, Henry Forbes, is obliged to resign the command of her, in consequence of the illness with which he was attacked in the West Indies. The Resistance trooper, Commander Patey, arrived this afternoon from Quebec, last from Cork, where she disembarked the 56th Regt., from Quebec. The Resistance will proceed again to Quebec, with the reserve battalion of the 71st Regiment, now stationed at Chichester. The Southampton, free trader for Calcutta, sailed yesterday morning; the Agincourt, for the same destination, will sail on Monday. The Moffat is at Spithead, taking in convicts for Van Diemen's Land. The ship George the Fourth is taking in 400 tons of bread, at Spithead, for China, with which she will proceed after landing the St. Helena Corps at that island.

By a Parliamentary return of all mates of the Royal Navy, it appears that the total number who have passed their examination for lieutenants, up to the 3rd March of the present year, is 387.

PLYMOUTH, July 31.—It would appear as if the Admiralty contemplated employing the 10-gun brigs again, as they have made inquiry as to the time it will take to give the following 12 a refit for immediate temporary service:—Alert, Star, Pandora, Delight, Hope, Lapwing, Lyra, Magnet, Pigeon, Sheldrake, Tyrian, and Seagull. These brigs were engaged in the packet service, and have been recently paid-off at this port, as the royal mail steamers have superseded them. The Wolf, 18, sloop, Commander O. J. Hayes, went out of harbour into the Sound yesterday; she will be paid advance of wages on Monday. The Spy, 3, brigantine, Lieut. Com. Raymond, came into harbour on Friday. Her defects will be made good by the 5th, when she will sail with supernumerary officers and men for the coast of Africa. The Adventure transport, Roskilly, Master, sailed yesterday with stores for Pembroke. The Hamoaze lighter, Tozer, Master, arrived here yesterday with old stores from Pembroke.

IN HARBOUR IN COMMISSION.—The Caledonia, 120, guard ship, flag of the Port Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B., Captain A. Milne; the San Josef, 110, flag of Rear Admiral Sir S. Pym, K.C.B., Capt. F. Burgoyne; the Wellesley, 74, Capt. T. Maitland, to be paid off; the Spy, 3, Lieut. Com. Raymond; the Confidence, steam-tug; the Sylph, tender; and the Rochester, the Hamoaze, and the Camel, lighters.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LIGHT FOR ALL NATIONS ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.—By a telegraphic report received on Saturday night at Watson's General Telegraph Office, information was forwarded that "the caisson lately placed on the Goodwin Sands, burst during the evening."

EXPECTED NEW BEACON IN THE PENTLAND FRITH.—Thurso, July 27.—The Skerry, of the Island of Stroms (Pentland Frith), has been surveyed, with the view to the erection thereon of a beacon.

CAUTION TO MARINERS.—SUNKEN ROCK OR WRECK.—The Pearl, from Nantes to Falmouth, was assisted into Scilly, and ran on the beach at St. Mary's, being very leaky, having struck on a sunken rock or wreck about fifty miles from Pambœuf Hedle Island, bearing N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., distant three miles.

FIRE AT SEA.—The Oriental, arrived at Buenos Ayres from Liverpool, took fire at sea from the spontaneous combustion of part of the cargo, and the remainder is supposed to be considerably damaged by the immense quantity of water poured into the hold to extinguish the fire.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Jacob Pennel, from New Orleans to Rotterdam, put into Portland the 30th ult., very leaky, having struck on the bar below the former port, and must discharge. 13th.—A brig, mast gone, head off shore, and apparently a total wreck, was seen the 16th ult., 10 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras. The Atlantic, from Digby to Boston, was lost near the mouth of Bear river.

ST. ANDREW'S, NEW BRUNSWICK, July 8.—The Ada, from St. Vincent's, got ashore at the Ledge, the 6th inst., and is expected to become a wreck.

ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK, July 16.—The Brutus, from Porto Rico to this port, was wrecked on Grand Manan during a fog, the 6th inst.; crew saved. The Isabella, from Halifax to Jamaica, was wrecked on Philip's reef, near Turk's Island, the 7th ult.; crew and cargo saved.

QUEBEC, July 9.—The Charlevoix, in proceeding down the river, got aground at Sorrel Mail, the passengers (taken off by the British American) arrived here.

WELLS, July 29.—The Rose, of Goole, from Folkestone, has been towed in here dismasted.

PENZANCE, July 27.—The Earl of Devon, sunk here, has been brought nearer the shore; at low water her deck can be seen.

LEWIS, July 24.—The Caledonia, of Kirkcaldy, has arrived from Greenland with 600 seals and 1 fish.

BERWICK, July 29.—The Rhine, from Leith to Rotterdam, has been assisted in here with loss of mainmasthead, topmasts, &c.

GIBRALTAR, July 21.—Her Majesty's steamer Geyser arrived here from Portsmouth, took fire the 18th, which was fortunately extinguished, and proceeded on the 19th for Malta.

DEAL, July 31.—The wreck of a ship about 500 tons, totally dismasted, apparently North American build, was passed the 24th inst., in lat. 51, long. 10, by the Angelsea, arrived in the Downs.

PLYMOUTH, July 30.—The Sarah (sloop), from Liverpool, with

salt and flour, was lost last night on the rocks near the Stays. Crew saved.

LISBON, July 25.—The Amanda, from Girgenti to Havre, which put in here the 12th of April, leaky, and afterwards condemned, has been refitted, and is now ready to receive cargo.

CARTHAGENA, July 20.—The Thompson, from Barletta, put in here the 18th inst., leaky, and must discharge part of her cargo.

PROVINCIAL.

WHOLESALE FORCED MARRIAGES.—We understand the old and abominable system of joining together paupers in un-holy wedlock for parish purposes, which prevailed in some ill-managed districts previous to the passing of the New Poor Law Bill, has been revived at Bradford. On one occasion, within the last fortnight, five or six boys (they may very properly be called) and as many women, were driven to the parish church to be married, for the sole purpose of qualifying them to be sent to Australia; the object of this wholesale legal prostitution being to rid the parish of what is blasphemously called the surplus population.—*Wills Independent.*

MATRIMONY AT MANCHESTER.—The distress of the town does not appear to throw any impediment in the way of persons entering into the holy state of matrimony, for on Sunday morning the officiating minister read upwards of 200 notices of bans of marriage at the Collegiate Church; and this independent of the numerous applications for the ceremony by licences at the other churches and dissenting congregations in the town, as well as at the superintendent registrar's office.

MOST DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT SOUTHERN-DOWN.—On Thursday the 21st ultimo, two young ladies of the respective ages of fifteen and thirteen, only daughters of George Gethin, Esq., of Newport, while bathing in Dunraven-bay, ventured out too far, and being carried away by the strong current round that dangerous point called Trwyn-y-Witch, were unfortunately drowned. It would appear that the eldest, being nearest to the shore, on perceiving the imminent danger of her sister, rushed to her assistance, and becoming involved in the same vortex, met with a similar fate. Their mother, bathing also at the same time, witnessed the heart-rending scene; and, although at so short a distance, was unable to render her drowning children any aid, having, in her ineffectual efforts to rescue them, nearly lost her own life. Her sad shrieks, however, soon collected the few persons that were on the sands, and, among others, the distracted father, who, melancholy to relate, arrived at the spot only a few seconds after the disappearance of the last of his two children. Upon the mournful intelligence reaching Dunraven Castle, Lady Adare immediately sent off an express to Bridgend for a medical attendant, and appeared on the shore herself, directing all things necessary, such as blankets, cordials; &c., to be in readiness, in case they should be fortunate enough to recover either or both of the bodies. In about 45 minutes after their disappearance, the body of the eldest was observed washed up on a ledge of rock, and was instantly conveyed to the castle, when everything that human skill could suggest to restore suspended animation was resorted to under the immediate directions of medical aid, and the constant superintendence of Lady Adare, who for four hours persevered in her charitable efforts—but, alas! in vain—the fiat had gone forth, and the gentle spirit of an amiable and innocent girl had returned into the hands of him who gave it. Steps were afterwards taken, and persons appointed to watch the shore, when a party, under the guidance of the Rev. D. W. Jeffreys, curate of the parish, succeeded, between twelve and one o'clock on the following morning, in discovering the body of the youngest opposite the castle. On Friday morning an inquest was held on the bodies by W. Morgan, Esq., when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned," suggesting, at the same time, that a notice-board should be erected warning strangers of the danger of bathing near the fatal spot, especially at low-water, the foreman, the Rev. D. W. Jeffreys, stating, that the Viscountess Adare had anticipated such a proposal, and had already given directions for this purpose.—*Cumbrian.*

A USEFUL HINT.—BRIGHTON, August 1.—A curious announcement was yesterday made from one of our pulpits, and has been attended with some unpleasant consequences. At the close of his sermon at the Chapel Royal in the morning, the Rev. S. R. Drummond, the officiating minister, addressing his congregation, remarked, that although it might be considered a novelty for a clergyman to speak from the pulpit at the close of the service, he wished to tell them that there were now among the congregation two notorious pickpockets, and that it would, therefore, be well for them to be careful. Such an announcement coming from the pulpit, and just at a time when the town is full of that description of marauders, waiting to pick up the unwary at the coming races, created a sensation; and, as if by common consent, the eyes of the congregation were turned in the direction of a pew where sat two gentlemanly-dressed strangers, who had entered the church during the reading of the Litany. The two strangers on leaving the chapel were followed as far as Castle-square by a large portion of the congregation, when they asked the meaning of such an attendance, and were informed by one of the headboroughs, that they were suspected to be pickpockets. The gentlemen protested their respectability, which they offered to prove to any gentleman in the crowd who would accompany them. No one else coming forward to do so, the headborough got into the fly, which was driven to the house of a respectable lady resident in Brighton, who stated that the suspected pickpockets were the curate of Barton-Humber and a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, residing at Blackheath. We hear that the parties called upon the preacher in the afternoon, and that in consequence of his conduct being unsatisfactory to them, legal proceedings are to be at once commenced against him.

MEETING OF THE COLLIERS AT WESTBROMWICH.—Monday.—This morning the populous village of Westbromwich, situated about midway between Birmingham and Wolverhampton, was invaded by at least ten thousand persons connected with the coal and iron trades in the neighbouring districts. This immense concourse of persons met for the purpose of combining against the proposed reduction of wages, notice of which expired on Saturday; and it is a circumstance of a very singular nature that only about five masters out of fifty in this immediate locality have actually carried the proposal into execution. These men came principally from the neighbourhood of Walsall, Bilston, Dudley, and Wednesbury; but after coming to a series of resolutions, precisely similar to those agreed to by the colliers in South Staffordshire, they separated with perfect quietness. The military were marched in at ten o'clock, but the parade of strength and preparation had the happy effect of preserving tranquillity. Similar meetings will be held to-morrow, but nothing need be apprehended.

THE LATE LOSS OF LIFE NEAR CHATHAM.—Although several of her Majesty's ordinary boats have been searching the river Medway since Monday afternoon for the bodies of the six unfortunate persons belonging to the Shearwater, surveying-steamer, who, it will be recollected, were drowned by the overturning of a boat near Chatham, it was not till Sunday evening that any were discovered, when that of Mr. Thomas Carrol, the surgeon, was picked up within a short distance from where the melancholy occurrence took place. It was immediately taken ashore at Upno

together with another body, supposed to be one of the seamen, which was at the same time found by another of the boats, where they await an inquiry. Mr. Carrol has left a wife, residing at Harwich, to deplore his loss. They had only been married four months. The names of the other sufferers are David Edgar and William Marshall, quarter-masters; Thomas Sparrow, boatswain's mate; Henry Kemp and Henry Bond, seamen. It is a singular fact that Lieut. Cudlip, who was the only one of the boat's crew that was saved, is the only surviving officer of the unfortunate ship Fairy, which foundered at sea during the dreadful storm in November 1840, he at that time having charge of the Fairy's tender, which outlived the hurricane. All the sufferers, excepting the deceased Bond, were married men, and have left children living at Harwich.

THE RAILWAY STATION AT WOLVERTON.—An entertainment was lately given to 236 of the children belonging to the day and Sunday schools connected with the great railway station at Wolverton, on the London and Birmingham Railway. After tea the children were examined in the presence of their parents, by the chaplain of the station, the Rev. G. Weight, M.A., in the scriptures, in the elements of Euclid, and other branches of knowledge, and numerous reward books were given for proficiency. The Episcopal chapel at the station having been found much too small, it has been determined that a church and parsonage-house shall be erected there, and about £3500 have already been subscribed or promised in aid of this object. Wolverton is the only railway station in England where any permanent provision is made for the moral instruction of the people.—*Railway Times.* [Are we to understand our contemporary that this institution is supported at the expense of the railway company? If so, we think it highly meritorious and worthy of more general adoption. But if the fact be that there is no other connexion between these schools and the railway than that they happen to be situated near one of the stations, then we regard it as a most egregious puff.]

SYMPTOMS OF IMPROVEMENT.—After the most severe and prolonged distress which this country has known in modern times, it gives us heartfelt satisfaction to see a few rays of light break in upon the gloom. The exhaustion of the resources of all classes will make any revival of trade both slow and precarious; and we see no reasonable ground for expecting durable prosperity until our manufacturers are put upon an equal footing as to the chief necessities of life with their foreign rivals, whose goods are now competing with them in the principal markets of the world. But it is certain that the fearful stagnation of the last three or four months has been in some degree owing to the suspense about the tariff, and to the consequent locking-up of some considerable classes of foreign commodities in bond till the reduced duties came into operation. That event having taken place, sales of goods are resumed, and the seaports begin to display greater activity. The very favourable weather, also, not only cheers the spirits, but affords substantial ground for hoping that food may become cheaper and more abundant, in which case manufacturers and trade cannot fail to receive a stimulus. The markets of Liverpool and Manchester have experienced a decided improvement within the last fortnight. At Liverpool, where prices and operations are governed by the barometer more than by anything else, and where, as corn falls cotton rises, and *vice versa*, there has been a material revival, both in the cotton market and in most other branches of trade. We wish it were in our power to state that an improvement was already obvious in the condition of the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, but there appears to be no grounds for such an assertion. All we hear would lead to an opposite conclusion, and this is borne out by the reports of the state of trade during the week at the seats of our staple manufacturers—except, perhaps at Bradford. At Derby the distress is unmitigated. The increased commercial transactions in the seaports may be expected, however, to act favourably on the manufacturing districts, and to relieve them from a portion, at least, of the depression which is at present almost overwhelming.—*Leeds Mercury.*

ACCIDENT TO THE ROYAL MAIL.—An accident, which might have been attended with very serious consequences, occurred on Tuesday last, as the south mail was preparing to start from the Queen's Head Inn, in this town, after having changed horses. It appears that one of the wheelers had been rubbing his head against the hook of the pole, when the rein was caught, and on the animal throwing up his head, it was drawn tight, which caused the whole to start off at a furious rate. The coachman, with the reins in hand, was just about to mount, and one of the stable boys had hold of the leaders. The latter was dragged a short distance, but succeeded in extricating himself; but the coachman hung on by the reins, and succeeded in keeping pace with, and directing the course of, the horses down Pilgrim-street, thus avoiding Mosley-street, and the precipitous hill of Dean-street. When opposite the "Fox and Lamb," the mail came in contact with an unyoked cart, which it threw over, but immediately afterwards its career was fortunately stopped by a large waggon, which was completely whirled about by the force of the concussion. The guard had previously attempted to check the progress of the horses by putting on the screw drag, but in doing so he was thrown with great violence from the coach, happily, however, without sustaining any serious injury. One passenger threw himself off on passing Messrs. Finlay and Charlton's, and also escaped the danger. The horses having been brought to a stand by the waggon, as above described, were instantly secured and removed from the coach. The passengers then alighted, and another coach having been procured, the luggage was transferred, and the mail proceeded.—*Newcastle Journal.*

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—Monday, August 1.—To-day the hum of war has been sounded through every nook and alley of the town. Mr. Sturge, Feargus O'Connor, Mr. West, of Macclesfield, Chartist lecturer for Derbyshire, and other leaders, arrived in Nottingham this morning, and addressed the committees. At one o'clock they addressed an immense concourse of people, from a waggon in the market-place, all of whom were most unanimous in their receipt of the popular candidate. A numerous meeting is called for Wednesday night, at which delegates from all parts are to attend; 60,000 people are expected to be present.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday last, at three o'clock, a meeting of the merchants and manufacturers was held in the Town-hall, Manchester, to receive the report of the deputation appointed on the 19th ult. to wait upon ministers, and urge upon their notice the appalling distress which prevails in the manufacturing districts, and the necessity of adopting such legislative measures as may revive trade and give remunerative employment to the industrious classes. A platform, for the accommodation of the deputation, was erected at the Cross-street end of the centre compartment of the hall. At three o'clock the doors were thrown open, and in a few minutes the centre of the room was filled. Mr. Robert Gardner was called to the chair, and, having stated the objects of the meeting, he said Mr. Chappell, who had taken a lively interest in the proceedings of the deputation, would inform the meeting what they had done in London. Mr. Chappell then came forward, and was received with loud cheers. He addressed the meeting at great length, and detailed the proceedings of the deputation whilst in London, as did also several other members. A number of resolutions were adopted, and thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated.

IRELAND.

REPRIEVE FROM EXECUTION.—The town of Tullamore was on Friday crowded by people from all the surrounding parts of the country to witness the execution of Walter Whelehan, for the inhuman murder of his wife. A reprieve having been received only in the morning, the police were actively engaged making the fact known; but it was not generally credited, and a considerable concourse remained nearly all day at the front of the gaol. The reprieve is only a temporary and brief postponement of his execution, issued in consequence of an error in the warrant to the Sheriff. The matter is under the consideration of the Lord Chancellor, and no doubt is entertained that a proper warrant for the execution of the culprit will be immediately issued, as there is not a single extenuating circumstance to be found in his favour.

TRIAL OF SAMUEL GRAY.—Samuel Gray was on Thursday tried at the Monaghan Assizes for feloniously firing at James Cunningham, with intent to murder him, at Ballibay, on the 26th of November, 1840. Sir Thomas Staples, Q.C., stated the case, and called several witnesses, who clearly deposed to the truth of the facts stated.—Mr. Whiteside (Queen's Counsel) addressed the jury for the prisoner, and after the examination of two witnesses for the defence, the trial was adjourned to next morning, when the trial was proceeded with, and lasted the entire day. The jury retired at eight o'clock in the evening. The jury was composed of about an equal number of Protestants and Roman Catholics, and, after having been locked up a considerable time, they were discharged without agreeing to a verdict.

GALWAY, July 29.—Judge Torrens left this morning for Dublin, having despatched the Crown business in the course of three days. The calendar was light, and some of the cases which it contained were postponed. A second edition of the duel farce was enacted in the prosecution of Mr. Lynch, who killed Mr. Kelly in an affair of honour, about a jockeying transaction, near Ballinasloe, last year. The seconds were indicted at the summer assizes last year before the Chief Baron; but all the witnesses produced on the part of the Crown declined, with one consent, to give any account of what they had seen, alleging that they did not choose to criminate themselves; and as the House of Lords had provided a screen for them by its decisions on Lord Cardigan's trial, the court was precluded from entering into any inquiry; and the prisoners were discharged from the dock. Yesterday Mr. Lynch, the principal in this affair, was arraigned, and, after a similar formality, pronounced to be not guilty.

Two young gentlemen named Blake, sons of a gentleman of consideration in the neighbourhood of Tuam, were arraigned on Friday, for having cut off the ears of a man who had been a servant in their father's family. They pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to be transported for fifteen years. This judgment has produced a great sensation, and no small degree of displeasure. The prosecutor has seduced a young woman, an illegitimate sister of the young men, for whom they entertained a great affection; and the fellow having abandoned her, to marry another, they took the law into their own hands, and "lynched" the offender in the manner described.

The Marchioness of Waterford has just gone abroad for the first time since the late severe accident. Lady Stuart de Rosethay and the Countess of Caledon, mother and aunt of the Marchioness, have taken their departure from Curraghmore.

Next year's meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland will take place in Belfast. The society's revenue this year is £2000.

The Rev. Charles Butler Stevenson, Rector of Callem, Kilkenny, who lost his wife last week, by the upset of their carriage, was formerly lieutenant in the Royal Dragoons and Scots Greys, with the former of which he served at Waterloo.

A new and powerful steamer has just begun to ply between Liverpool and Londonderry. It is expected that she will perform the voyage in eighteen hours.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—A fine bay saddle mare, belonging to a gentleman of this city, died of this shocking malady on Wednesday, in Dublin. She had been out as usual the day before, exercising in the Coburg-gardens, and there first evinced symptoms of sulk, and attempted to lie down, when the groom immediately rode her home. In the stall she appeared more uneasy still, tottering from side to side, and at last fell, but recovering herself, biting and snapping at every object. Mr. Watts, the eminent veterinary surgeon, was sent for promptly, and, on seeing her, pronounced that she had been bitten by a mad dog, and could not survive more than a day. Her mouth was then tied up to prevent the animal tearing herself and doing injury to all about her. The mare during the night struggled under the paroxysms of the disease to release herself, and became so furious that she dashed against the stable walls, and broke part of the timber work, foaming at the mouth, and cutting herself about the head and eyes by plunging against the enclosure in which she stood. Death at last closed the poor creature's sufferings. The mare had evinced a slight lameness in one foot, but no signs of a cut or bite there.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Massinger's play of a *New Way to Pay Old Debts*, was represented on Monday evening. The *Sir Giles Overreach* of Phelps was a careful and judicious performance, particularly in the earlier scenes of the play. It was evident, that with a laudable attempt at originality, he avoided making those peculiar points which "the Kean" has rendered so familiar in the character; but he fully succeeded in portraying that intense selfishness, which, seeking its own aggrandisement, boldly breaks through all obstacles, and sets all laws, human and divine, at defiance. In the powerful delineation of the character, in the fifth act, he partially failed. We say partially, for, with a good conception, his acting of this difficult scene was marred by an over-anxiety to produce effect. Mr. Phelps has, naturally, an excellent voice, and is clear and distinct in his enunciation, but on the stage speaks in a deep and artificial tone, which, if sustained through a long play of five acts, weakens the voice so much that, when required for any extraordinary efforts, it fails. This was evident after the first outbreak of his violent resentment at *Wellborn*. The line, "Were it in a church, by heaven and hell I'd do it," was given with a concentration of fixed malignity that was appalling; but when seeking the deed that was to make *Wellborn* "give himself the lie, the loud lie," he should have spoken in a self-satisfied and sarcastic manner, not vociferative.

The passage, commencing "Some undone widow sits upon my arm," was delivered with great beauty of expression; but the following one, "Ha, what are these?" should not be addressed to the characters on the stage. Stung with despair, and maddened at the frustration of his plots, he had here lost all consciousness of the presence and realities of his enemies, and his imagination peopling the void with strange fantastic shapes, he desperately battles with the horrid fiends that come "to scourge his ulcerous soul," and falls exhausted in the supernatural conflict.

Vining, in *Wellborn*, completely misunderstood the character throughout. Instead of the bold, reckless spendthrift, who is too

proud to beg or borrow aid, he made him a *whining* fellow, that with his fortune had lost all spirit. Farren's *Marall* was a perfect embodiment of knavery and servility. It is a proof of exquisite art, when a character so thoroughly detestable, can be rendered in its delineation so highly entertaining.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.

One of the best and most appropriate burlettas, ever played in this little house, which, in itself, is a sort of "Punch's theatre," was produced on Monday night. It is a dramatic caricature humorously sketched, and capitally executed.

The bill deliverer of an exhibition of wax-work, obtains permission to show his sweetheart the figures at night after the company have left. She falls asleep in the room, wishing she could be a queen, if only for half an hour. The clock strikes twelve! "at that dread hour the figures are wont to walk" and talk. Her spirit has entered the figure of Queen Elizabeth, and her young man's that of Napoleon; a conversation ensues among these beings of waxen mould, full of excellent repartee and light sparkling jests. Bonaparte complains of being obliged always to wear his "grey great-coat and cocked-hat," even in the dog-days; Shakspeare of neglect; and Commissioner Lin of the barbarians, who devour "junks;" Queen Elizabeth, stretching her notions of prerogative rather too far, offends her companions and is unanimously turned out of the assembly—her rage and indignation burst the bonds of sleep—she wakes, and finds "Twas but a dream."

The living representation of "wax-work" was admirably managed; and if we select Commissioner Lin for especial notice, it is because, on being wound up, he mechanically "nodded his head" with irresistible drollery. But the "model" for all lads of wax, or ladies either, that wish to act, was Mrs. Keeley. Excellent as all the figures appeared while stationary, they walked like beings of flesh and blood; not so Mrs. Keeley, she moved a thing of wax! as if her spirit was aware of the fragile nature of its tenement, and as she slowly and stiffly advanced to the front of the stage, we positively joined in her apprehension of the consequences of a fall! We hope, "speaking by the card," *Wax Wonders* may run all the summer—"equivocation would undo them."

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

We love a masquerade—it is an epitome of the world. We may shake hands with the Esquimaux, without the danger of losing our fingers, by exposure to the frost; stroll with an African, without dreading to encounter a lion or tiger in our path; smoke a hookah with a Turkish bashaw; and, stranger still, chat with the fair slaves of his harem without the risk of the bow-string or the sack! Of all places Vauxhall is the best adapted for such an entertainment. In a room, however ample its dimensions, the same characters, by continually passing and repassing, weary the eye, but in the gardens we see them now mingling in the dance, then dispersing, and again emerging from the trees, to listen to the concert. Instead of a heated atmosphere, we have the freshness of the summer breeze; and the countless stars that spangle the deep blue mirror of the sky seem the reflex of the glittering lamps that illuminate the scene. If tired of the glare of light and noise, you wish for change, turn into the walks. The fabulous garden of Aladdin here is realized! diamonds, emeralds, and rubies are sparkling on each bough, and their effulgence sheds a subdued light, in unison with your wishes. The first masquerade of the season was given on Wednesday last, and was well attended, about 4000 visitors being present. We suppose "rumours of wars" have created a martial spirit in our isle, military dresses being prevalent amongst the gentlemen. The ladies evinced a decidedly classical taste, by far the greater portion appearing in Greek attire—there was the usual sprinkling of gentle brigands, Christians, Jews, &c.

Some of the masqueraders appeared to labour rather more than could be conducive to their own enjoyment. "A Jack in the green," for instance, surrounded by active and untiring myrmidons, toiled and danced incessantly. A knight, cased in complete armour, far excelled all the heroes of the *Odyssey*, for he told us he had forged his arms himself. A drunken Bacchus, reeling about with an empty goblet, asked us to treat him to a pot of half-and-half; and there was a Jim Crow, continually wheeling about, with a face not masked, but positively blackened. We suspect these gentlemen must have been hired for the occasion. The illuminations were all in good taste; the fireworks, in theatrical parlance, "went off well;" and the fire-balloon ascended gracefully, with the pyrotechnic exhibition that was to accompany it, but soon went out of sight of the spectators in the garden, though it doubtless amused those who were in a better situation for viewing the explosion. Morning broke upon the revellers, to the great detriment of their gay appearance. We lingered with the last to gaze upon the view of *Hamburg* at day-break, which, as the light gradually and partially revealed it, attained an appearance of reality, that amply compensated for the delay. It is a very fine work of art; and now it has been divested of the clumsy pantomimic change, that was intended to represent the conflagration, presents an interesting view of the city previous to the unfortunate calamity.

MISS ADELAIDE KEMBLE.—We copied from a Glasgow paper a paragraph stating that the bans of marriage between M. Sartoris and Miss Adelaide Kemble had been published in that city: this we believe to be the case; but a correspondent informs us that there is no truth in the report that the lady is a widow, having two children at Milan. She was engaged to be married to Signor Cartegenova, her instructor, but he died. Cartegenova was a bass singer, who paid this country a visit a few years back.

Purcell's *King Arthur* is to be brought out at Drury-lane Theatre, on a most extensive scale; the celebrated song, "Come, if you dare," is in that opera.

Rossini's *Semiramide* will be the first novelty at Covent-garden Theatre in the operatic way: the two principal parts will be supported by Miss Adelaide Kemble and Mrs. Alfred Shaw, who will sing the celebrated duet, "Ebben a te ferisci," with the charming *morceau* "Giorno d'orrore." The English adaptation will be by Mr. Chorley, we believe. Benedict will be the musical director, and R. Hughes leader of the band.

LITERATURE.

THE MAGAZINES.

We are really in that perplexing state so strongly expressed by our neighbours the French, when they complain of the *embarras de richesses*. However, we must do our duty to our readers and magazine writers, by saying something of the various matters claiming the attention of criticism guided by candour, wherefore we shall leave our peculiar "faces and begin." First and foremost, we will bestow a well-deserved word on our Burlingtonian friend Bentley. This enterprising provider for the reading public has, among many other gems in verse and prose, advanced the banner of waving rhyme to the honour of Netley Abbey, under the name of Thomas Ingoldsby. This subject has been noticed by ourselves, and we are gratified by the circumstance, as proving how "great wits jump."

NETLEY ABBEY.

BY THOMAS INGOLDSBY, ESQ.

Periërrunt etiam Ruine.
The very Ruins now are tiny.

I saw thee, Netley, as the sun
Across the western wave
Was sinking slow,
And a golden glow
To thy roofless towers he gave;
And the ivy sheen,
With its mantle of green,
That wrapt thy walls around,
Shone lovely bright
In that glorious light,
And I felt 'twas holy ground.

On this holy ground we must leave our friend Ingoldsby, in the hope that no profane foot-fall will desecrate it. "Richard Savage" is carried on with undiminished spirit, and the "Visit to Malta," the "Night Cab," and the general arrangement, in short, will prove to every reader that this Magazine is much like Prince Albert, a "sterling halfpenny's worth" and no mistake.

FRAZER.—The two articles to which we should most earnestly direct the attention of our readers in this periodical, are by the "eminent hand," Morgan Rattler. The one is entitled "Illustrations of Mirabeau, and the First Three Years of the French Revolution." The second, "The Italian Theatre, by an Old Hand." In these two papers, various in their subjects, the same energetic intellect is displayed, and withal that depth of tenderness, which is ever conducive to the possession of pre-eminent powers on the part of any writer. "Nimrod's Life and Times" is an article worthy of an attentive perusal. "Rushings" is full of fun—nor need we pass over a queer, rambling paper called "The way to set about it," in which Germany and the Germans are treated pretty much as they deserve. Altogether the number keeps up the old character of Regina, and more we need not say.

AINSWORTH seems to be going a-head, as the Yankees have it; but we would submit to our curly-headed friend, that the "Miser's Daughter" is too liberally supplied with space. Half of the magazine is filled with the daughter of this miser. "Polly O'Brien," by that most beautiful of all beautiful women, Lady Harriette D'Orsay, is, as everything falling from her bewitching pen, every way worthy the approval of the judicious reader. John Oxenford has chosen a hero, in classical language, called "Nero." Laman Blanchard has gone down into the grave, under the title of "The General Cemetery at Kensal Green." As to Mrs. Gore abusing Lady Leveson Gower in the shape of verse, we can only say, that Wordsworth praised her ladyship infinitely better, when he described her as

"A violet near a mossy stone,
Half hidden from the eye;
Fair as a star when only one
Is shining in the sky!"

The "Vision of Coventry" only reminds one of "Peeping Tom," a gentleman immortalized for the fervour of his anticipations, which, though unrealized, were at all events worthy of a man of vast designs. If Mr. Francis Ainsworth can advance science, we shall be happy to celebrate him. At present we have only to say, that he is too good-natured to set the Thames on fire.

THE INCOME TAX ACT EPITOMIZED AND SIMPLIFIED. Smith, Elder and Co., Cornhill.

Let there be a science to be learned, a sight to be seen, or even a new rule of etiquette to be acquired, numerous guides are sure to start up to point out the way by which all obstacles are to be overcome. Whether it is a pleasure to be pursued or an evil to be borne, they alike force upon us their individual notions as to how we should conduct ourselves during the period of our novitiate, but in the fruitful, and shortly to be, popular subject the Income Tax, but little of this sort of aid can be given. The difficulty cannot be conquered—we must pay, and all that remains for our helpmate to do is to place before us, in a form that may be readily understood, an epitome of the leading features of the impost. Mr. Nicholson in his abridgment has shorn it of all legal technicalities—half an hour's study makes us as familiar with it as though we had lived under it in the "good old times when George the Third was King," and the best guarantee that he has done his work ably and with accuracy, is the fact of his being one of the Clerks to the Commissioners. It is a pamphlet with which every one liable to the impost should make themselves speedily acquainted.

THE PRINCIPLES OF PHYSIOLOGY APPLIED TO THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH, BY ANDREW COMBE, M.D. Eleventh edition. London, Simpkin and Marshall.

That this valuable work has reached the eleventh edition is a sufficient indication of the estimation in which it is held. Until recently, all works on anatomy and physiology were looked upon by the public as either wholly useless to them or beyond their comprehension; whereas, it requires no very great expenditure of trouble to render these sciences easily acceptable to all. There is no subject which requires popularizing so much as anatomy, because it is one on which most people, though otherwise highly educated, are impartially ignorant. This is easily accounted for. There is no arcana to anatomy, which is the basis of all medical science, save through the dissecting-room. Now for all popular purposes, preparations in wax and other substances might be used. For many reasons, which we have not room to state, we can safely affirm that such a mode of learning anatomy and physiology would be resorted to by thousands. However, in the absence of these means, the public have just reason to feel grateful for this work. We give a short extract, and shall return to the work and the subject on which it treats.

"A damp locality or air is the most favourable to the absorption of hurtful external agents, because moisture affords a natural stimulus to the action of the absorbent vessels. Hence malaria is always most dangerous after sunset and during the night; and hence also, in some measure at least, the full watery lymphatic constitutions of the inhabitants of marshy and moist districts of country, and the prevalence of ague among them. On the same principle, the operation of dry heat in putting a stop to the diffusion of plague, fever, and dysentery, may be partially explained. The absence of moisture leaves the cutaneous absorbents inactive, while the heat increases the exhalation from the skin. For a similar reason, contagion is known to be more likely to take effect on a person who is fasting, than on one who is well fed; because, in the former state, the system craves for a supply, and all the absorbents are ready to act, while, in the latter, the exhalants are more stimulated. In the navy, this principle is recognised and acted upon by never exposing the crews in the morning to the dews and damps of warm climates until after they have breakfasted. In like manner, the alleged immunity from plague of oilmen and others, whose skins are more or less covered with oil or grease, may probably be accounted for by absorption being rendered more difficult."

HADDON HALL. By DOUGLAS MORRISON. H. Graves and Co., Pall-Mall.

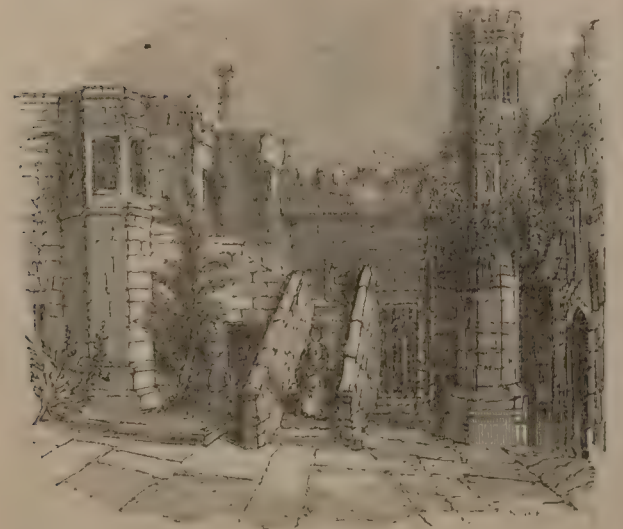
This work is a noble contribution to the rich store of English engraving; it is also thoroughly English in its character, and is not the less interesting on that account. Haddon Hall, once the seat of the Vernons, is one of those fabrics, half castle, half mansion, which bear in their structure the indications of the different eras they have witnessed; the "battles, sieges, fortunes, they have passed," seem to be written in legible characters upon them, and the instructed eye can trace the portions founded in troubled and in peaceful times; parts partaking of a fort-like character, and those which show that security brought with it a sense of ease that could dispense with moat and drawbridge, and settle down into that stately and picturesque style, which distinguishes so many of the mansions coeval with Haddon Hall, and of which none present such fine examples as Haddon Hall itself. We highly approve of the idea that leads our artists to turn their attention to the past, with the view of affording gratification to the present generation, and directing the taste of those who are to succeed to it. We also like the sort of defiance it gives to Time, that old destroyer, who is nowhere more active than among such old mansions as Haddon Hall, which, being left all empty and tenantless, are going fast to decay. If we cannot preserve the edifices themselves from the common fate of all things, we can at least encourage the pencil of the artist in its task of preserving to us these faithful and elaborate sketches of their beauties in every possible variety. The halls and mansions of England contain a rich mine of that picturesque style of building, which more than any other is capable of affording materials for effective illustrations, even apart from the historical associations and romantic interest which are so often found linked with ruin, and going hand in hand with decay, but capable, from their less material nature, of surviving the destructive power of both. In Haddon Hall these sources of interest, the pictorial and the romantic, are joined to an eminent degree. It was the seat of a line celebrated for their ability, both in council and in the field, through the most eventful periods of our history; and their mansion, whose foundations go far back in the roll of centuries, speaks of many changes; the revolutions society has undergone since its foundation may be traced in different parts of the edifice. It has its "King John's Tower," its "Hall," its "Banqueting-room," its "Chapel," built "while yet the church was Rome's," and, lastly, its "Boudoir" and "Terrace." Through all these our artist has wandered with a quick eye, a discriminating taste, and, let us add, a skilful hand, for these splendid plates afford an ample proof of its ability:—and it has been tried in every possible manner, for the views present every variety, exterior and interior, architecture and landscape. It would be difficult to say in what he most excels, but our judgment inclines us to prefer his exteriors: he has a bold and vigorous pencil, which throws in effects in a masterly manner, and he seems to work in the true spirit of what Wordsworth calls "a dweller out of doors." The view of the hall from the stream below the walls is one of the best of the series. In the interiors, where all is architectural detail, we have imagined that sharper and more unbroken outlines might be an improvement, but we offer the opinion with diffidence, because we are aware that many artists would differ from it. We must not omit to point out one great merit in the views of the different apartments; that depressing air of neglect and decay which every long uninhabited building possesses has been faithfully preserved—for instance, in the view of the banqueting-room. While looking at it we instinctively know that, were we within its walls, the lines of Moore would become not only figuratively but literally true, and that we should—

"feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights have fled
Whose garlands dead
By all but me deserted."

We cannot go through the whole series of views, but earnestly recommend them to every patron of English art. The work is published in the most superb style, and is an unrivalled specimen of the perfection to which lithography is brought: high as the reputation of the publishers already stand, this work will add to it; there is no library in the kingdom to which it would not be a noble addition. We have selected one of the views, as an illustration, partly because it embodies one of the romantic incidents of the family history of the line to which the mansion belongs. The lady descending the staircase which leads to the gardens, is the heiress of the broad lands of the Vernons, who was wooed and won by a scion of the house of Mannors, who, to obtain stolen interviews with his "ladye love," lurked in the neighbouring woods as an outlaw. It is doubtful whether the lady was at first aware of his name and rank; her lover might have said in the words of the old ballad—

"A blithesome eye, a soldier's mien,
A bonnet of the blue,
A doublet of the Lincoln green,
Were all of me you knew."

But however this might be, the lady took advantage of a grand entertainment, given in her father's mansion, to steal from the ball-room, descend the steps, as the reader sees, and elope with her lover; thus it was that the families of the Vernons and the Mannors were united; and with this incident we must close our notice of Haddon Hall.



HADDON HALL.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE

As one of the features of present interest in the City, we give a drawing of the new Royal Exchange, as now in progress; and we take the opportunity thus afforded us by the illustration to join in the general tone of dissatisfaction which prevades all the men of taste and judgment in the metropolis, upon the subject of this expensive



PRESENT STATE OF THE EXCHANGE.

but ill-considered erection. As it is not yet finished, however, we can only speak of it as a design—or rather of what is to be, according to the accepted plan of the ill-judging committee of taste, which consigned its architecture to the genius of Mr. Tite. Those who have watched the spirit in which competition for honours in art is generally projected and conducted in this country, must regret how completely the higher and more ennobled principles of design are evermore sacrificed to private considerations, or the influence of evil taste, and how sadly the "good personal" is allowed to predominate over the "good national." The progress of elevated art will never be, in this sense, more effectually checked than by the putting into practice the decision of the committee for the erection of the new Royal Exchange, a decision bestowed, as it appears to us, with uncultivated taste, an ignorant judgment, unfairness of principle, and a general absence of the valuable quality of common sense. We have seen three designs for the proposed building—one by Mr. Tite, one by Mr. Donaldson, and one by Mr. Cockerell. Mr. Tite is a *ci-devant* common councilman, a railroad architect and surveyor, a man of interest in the city, but no Sir Christopher Wren. His design is comparatively worthless, but it is accepted. We say his design is worthless comparatively—we mean comparatively with Mr. Donaldson's, only in the smallest and meanest degree of comparison—the comparison which pilfers, borrows, and imitates—steals what is grand only to despoil it of its grandeur, and deteriorates the genuine diamond into paste. Mr. Tite has managed such an achievement in regard to Mr. Donaldson—he has topped the art of disfiguration to prevent recognition—"and the gentleman would not know his own silver spoon." Mr. Donaldson's design is conceived in a purely classical spirit—it is plain, massive, ponderous, requiring much relief of ornamental figures—but it takes the air of ancient grandeur, and rises like a temple of stately solemnity, with the calm dignity of repose. Such may be a beautiful structure—it may recal the memories of the famous architecture of antiquity—it may wear a commanding aspect

and a proud front, but it is not suited to the climate or habits of the place where it is supposed to stand. It has the drawback from all its merits as a design of singular *inappropriateness*—entire contradiction to the *genius loci*—and palpable contrast with the character of the institution it is intended to represent. But if Mr. Donaldson's classically-conceived edifice be open to this strong and insuperable objection, what must be thought of the taste of the committee in accepting the miserable abortion of it delivered by Mr. Tite? On the other hand, the third design, by Mr. Cockerell, seems almost perfect. It is a glorious elevation, presenting fine proportions, beautiful columns, rich and appropriate ornaments, and altogether a gorgeous and imposing front. It comes, indeed, exactly up to our idea of what the richest commercial building of the richest commercial city in the world should be—it gives the double conception of wealth and grandeur, and harmonises admirably with surrounding edifices, neither annihilating the Mansion-house nor the Bank. Moreover, its interior design is spacious, elaborate, and finely conceived. It is the interior of the Palace of Dives—it looks like the hall and home of business and riches—and, while it seems to throw the shadow of gold from its walls, it retains the symbols of national greatness, and finds niches of memory for the forms of England's sculptured kings. In all senses the design of Mr. Cockerell seems admirable, and in none more than its combination of convenience with elegance, and appropriateness with taste.

It is possible that in some future engravings we may submit the designs of Messrs. Donaldson and Cockerell to our readers, but in the meanwhile it is miserably mortifying, to reflect that the sad affair which is now fast rising is taken in the very teeth of excellence which competed with it. Really it is seriously disgraceful to the City, and degrading to art in England in the nineteenth century, that we cannot have a characteristic national edifice in the heart of the City of London to represent the commerce, the wealth, the greatness, and the intelligence of so vast and glorious a metropolis.



THE CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER.

Upon the left-hand side of the inclined plane, extending from Hyde Park Corner to Knightsbridge, and towards the extremity of St. George's-place, a grotesque erection has lately sprung up with all the rapidity which distinguishes the building operations of the present day. As the work proceeded, many were the guesses at the purpose for which it was intended; and, to feed the suspense of the many thousands who daily pass this thoroughfare, the work was covered with canvass until just completed. The structure in question is the entrance to an extensive apartment filled with "curiosities of China." In design this entrance is characteristically Chinese, and is taken from the model of a summer residence now in the collection. It is of two stories, the veranda roof of the lower one being supported by vermilion-coloured columns, with pure white capitals, and over the doorway is inscribed, in Chinese characters, "Ten Thousand Chinese Things." Such summer-houses as the above are usual in the gardens of the wealthy, in the southern provinces of China, often standing in the midst of a sheet of water, and approached by bridges; and sometimes they have mother-of-pearl windows. Although the above building is raised from the pathway, whence it is approached by a flight of steps, it is some-

what squatly proportioned. But such is the character of Chinese buildings, so that when the Emperor Kesen-king saw a perspective view of a street in Paris or London, he observed, "that territory must be very small whose inhabitants were obliged to pile their houses to the clouds;" and, in a poem on London, by a Chinese visitor, it is stated,—

"The houses are so lofty that you may pluck the stars."

The collection we are about cursorily to notice, has been formed by an American gentleman, Mr. Nathan Dunn, who resided in China for a period of twelve years, and experienced more courtesy from the Chinese than generally falls to the lot of foreigners. Mr. Dunn was, moreover, assisted in his labours by Howqua, Tingqua, and other Hong merchants of note; and who, in this instance, seemed to rise above the prejudices of their countrymen, in being most "willing to communicate." The design at first was merely to collect a few rare specimens for a private cabinet; but the appetite grew with what it fed upon, and thus Mr. Dunn has assembled what may, without exaggeration, be termed the Chinese world in miniature; and, it is equally true, that by means of this collection, we may, in some sense, analyse the mental and moral qualities of the Chinese, and gather some knowledge of their idols, their temples,

their pagodas, their bridges, their arts, their sciences, their manufactures, their trades, their fancies, their parlours, their drawing-rooms, their clothes, their finery, their ornaments, their weapons of war, their vessels, their dwellings, and the thousand *et ceteras* which make up their moving and living world." The beauty, rarity, novelty, and extreme singularity of these "curiosities" are very striking. A single article illustrates whole pages of written description. The visitor appears to have the living Chinese in the images before him; and, with a little imagination, to be moving and living among them. An hour passed among such curiosities will afford, even to the youthful, and to those who are careless of inquiry, a more definite and permanent idea of these Tartar-governed millions, than volumes of ordinary details. The eye and the mind are both enlightened at one and the same moment; and thus, as it frequently happens, an individual to whom it would be impossible to convey a notion of a certain machine or piece of fancy work by a written description, has a full and perfect impression of the entire object at a single glance. As a means of education, this enterprise is invaluable. It teaches by *things* rather than words. The images are visible and tangible, and therefore cannot be easily misunderstood. What immense labour, for example, and what intricate details, would be necessary to give an individual who had never seen such an invention, a correct idea of a ship in full sail. Yet, present the object to the eye, and a look would at once suffice to elicit admiration, and impart a more complete general knowledge, than page upon page of the most minute and elaborate composition. So with this collection. Here we have not one object, but thousands; not a single discovery, but an empire with all its variety of light and shade, its experience, its mind, and the results of both for four thousand years! So states the introduction to the catalogue, extending to 150 large pages, and the assertion is not overcharged.

The present collection has been already exhibited in Philadelphia, where it has been visited by hundreds of thousands of persons. Of the catalogue, upwards of 50,000 copies have been disposed of; and this popularity, backed by the suggestions of many influential scientific and learned persons, has induced Mr. Dunn to transport his collection to England, and to build purposely for its exhibition, the characteristic and commodious premises already mentioned.

Having been politely favoured with a ticket of admission, we chose a cool evening for our visit; and, after passing through a vestibule of extreme plainness (doubtless, to give better effect to the collection itself), we found ourselves in an apartment 225 feet in length, by 50 in width, with a lofty ceiling, supported by numerous columns; it is principally lit from above, through transparent blinds. On entering this saloon from one end, the effect is very striking, and you are almost bewildered with the vast assemblage of rich screen-work, elaborately carved and gilt, at either end of the apartment; the multifarious and many-coloured lanterns suspended from the ceiling; the native paintings on the walls; the Chinese maxims on the columns and entablatures; the gaily-embroidered silks above cases (each the size of a large closet), and the ranges of smaller cases crowded with rare and interesting objects.

We commenced with a superb screen at the upper end of the saloon, presenting a vast surface of green and gold, and panels of silk paintings of flowers, ships, and boats, admirably drawn and coloured. The whole is surmounted by richly-carved and gilt fretwork, and strongly reminded us of the screens in some of our own magnificent halls of the time of Elizabeth or James I., but so illuminated with gold and brilliant colours, as to throw our decoration into the shade.

Next is a Temple and three colossal Idols, each 11 feet in height, representing "the three precious Buddhas," "past, present, and to come." Their holinesses are entirely gilt, so that they merit the epithet of precious in a secular as well as in a spiritual sense. Their lineaments are very grotesque, and the gilding has the richness of "an inch thick." The eight cases, or glass closets, occupy one side and the extreme end of the apartment; and within them are grouped certain figures, in proper costume, in apartments so accurately appointed as even to satisfy the *recherché* taste of Mrs. Charles Mathews herself. The figures we here mention are of life-size, and, like ourselves, made of clay.

It is impossible within newspaper limits to enter into the details of this gorgeous exhibition. The article we had ourselves written would, we find, be lengthy even for a monthly magazine; but its introduction as we here give it, accompanied by a spirited illustration, may well serve also as the introduction of our readers to the Pagoda itself.

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.



MR. KEELEY AS THE CONJUROR OF CRIPPLEGATE.

Ha, ha, Keeley!—little Keeley!—dry Keeley—cunning Keeley!—Keeley anything!—Keeley everything!—what a boy you are—what a broth of a boy—you have been the life of us—you will be the death of us—but who made you a magician? Keeley the conjuror! Well, it is as good an alliteration as "Cox, King, and Curtis" after all—but—Keeley the conjuror!! So, our hero has taken a dip into the magic art. He is not a *Medici malgré lui*, but a magician in spite

of himself. He must be a magician—the farce in which he is playing says so—his wife says so—we say so—and, of course, a magician he is. Look at his wand—look at his traps and togery—look at his quiet knowing look of conviction that he is well up to his business—look how his whole attitude is redolent of Keeley the conjuror, and nobody else in the world. But why should we dilate (we hope he may *die late*, by the way, or, as the Irishman paid his compliment, that "he may never die till he is fit to die, and then he will live for ever"),—why should we dilate upon his conjurations, when the world may go and witness them night after night at Mr. Hall's little theatre in the Strand. And then, as for criticism or life-writing, or telling all about him—is he not known to every man-jack and child-jack, let alone the ladies, that ever poked his nose into the histrionic atmosphere of a theatre. Was he not one of the choicest spirits of the Olympic? One of the most demure of the comedy-wags of Covent Garden? One of the most illustrious—but what was he not, that could ever bring the heart within the range of laughter, and make humour and quaintness the pungent nostrum of a roar? Then we know his nice little wife too, who Jack Sheppardized London, and has done everything else that all other kinds of cleverness could achieve. And they drive about together, and are known personally and popularly as well as on the stage; though it is not upon the stage that they drive, but in a nice little gig of their own, Keeley having wisely declared and proved it, that he always was fond of a bit of gig. So, amen, Keeley! but keep on flourishing like a schoolmaster, at the Strand, and from time to time we shall have a talk about you with our readers.

THEATRICALS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The engagement of Fanny Elssler, like all her engagements, has been a brilliant one. Everywhere the same—she has drawn crowded houses even in the midst of summer. She returns to Europe 100,000 dollars richer than she left it.—The Brahams are out west, delighting all who hear them, and reaping a rich harvest. Forest is also out west. When last heard from he was playing a brilliant engagement at Cincinnati. Mrs. Fitzwilliam and Buckstone have not yet reached the city. Brown, the celebrated light comedian, has returned, to the delight of his numerous admirers. Billy Williams is still a great favourite at the Park. Chippendale is managing Niblo's theatre with great skill. Miss Ayres is a great favourite at Niblo's; she looks as young as ever.—*New York Herald.*



SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THAMES ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

The closing sailing match of the season amongst yachts belonging to this distinguished club was decided on Tuesday. The contending yachts started at eleven on Monday, and after drifting to Erith, in the space of five hours, were obliged to turn back, their captains feeling that it would be impossible, against the tide, to arrive at the distance-buoy at Coal-house Point, before five o'clock, as required by the articles of the club. It was then determined that, in accordance with the rules, the match should be re-sailed on the following day (Tuesday). The owners were at their posts early, as the morning indicated but little more air than on the previous day; and as there had been no opportunity whatever of going through the necessary preparations for a steam-boat excursion, the commodore, W. Harrison, Esq., took his place in the *Fortuna* to witness the contest. At ten o'clock the boats were at their stations, the wind having freshened, and blowing from the east with a little of the south in it. The signal was given at a quarter past ten, and Messrs. Meesoms' *Gnome*, of 24 tons, and Mr. Gunston's *Champion*, of 25 tons, started, the distance being to Coal-house Point, and back to Greenwich. The *Champion* took the lead and held it, arriving first at the distance-buoy at three o'clock, the *Gnome* being eighteen minutes later. The *Champion* retained the lead, run up in gallant style, and arrived at Greenwich, fronting the Hospital, at a quarter to six, and the *Gnome* at six o'clock. The club then assembled at the Royal Yacht Tavern, when, after an excellent dinner, the handsome service of plate was presented to Mr. Gunston by the commodore.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.

The great contest for the amateur championship of the Thames was rowed on Wednesday, under the disadvantage of such a late and unfavourable tide, as served to deter many from attending that which, amongst all others, could boast a superiority of company on former occasions. This, the silver sculls contest, amongst gentlemen amateurs, has been invariably looked upon as one of the greatest treats of the season, and some of the first gentlemen on the river have been candidates for the honorary distinction of holder of the prize. The race was first instituted in 1831, and the sculls have passed through the hands of men of first-rate power as scullers. Mr. Bayford first

won them, then Mr. Lewis, next Mr. Julius, and then Mr. Lewis again. Mr. Julius was a second time the holder, and Mr. Wood, of the great Leander club, followed him. Mr. Colquhoun held for a season, and then Mr. Wood repeated his victory. In 1839 Mr. Wood, in a desire to encourage emulation in the science of sculling, resigned the prize, and, in a very fine race between Mr. Crockford, Mr. Pollock, and Mr. Chapman, the latter won. The challengers on this occasion were Mr. Wallace and Mr. Chapman; and, as both had exhibited power of no ordinary stamp, a first-rate struggle was expected. The tide was most unpropitious; indeed, to meet it even half-way the start ought to have been at nine at night; but, as rowing at that hour was out of the question, the gentlemen started at dusk, with just light enough to prevent the chance of accident, Mr. Wallace in a beautiful boat of Searle's, and his opponent in one built by Cowden and Wentzell. Mr. Wallace took the lead, and held it to the Horseferry, where his opponent came up and tried to get by. Off Nash's-road, near the beacon at the Penitentiary, they were scull and scull, and both went within the road. Mr. Wallace again was in the course his opponent intended to take, and in the foul Mr. Chapman drew a stroke or two, and, the stem of his boat being on his adversary's quarter, Mr. Wallace's boat swamped, and he was taken on board the Leander. Mr. Chapman rowed on, and arrived at Putney at twenty minutes to nine. There were a great many club boats out.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

This very old-established wager, on which the popular musical farce of *The Waterman* is founded, took place on Monday. The following were the competitors:—

George Henry Ross.....	Greenwich.
John William Rugg.....	King Edward Stairs, Wapping.
George Edward Rose	Horsleydown.
Lewis Louis Sholl.....	Tower.
James Liddy.....	Wandsworth.
William Meekiff	Horseferry, Westminster.



LIDDY, THE WINNER OF DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

Of these, Meekiff, who rowed in the wager for Lyon's sovereigns a month since, was the first favourite, and Liddy the second. At three o'clock, it wanting about ten minutes to flood, the men took



PORTRAIT OF MEEKIFF.

their stations. A very good start took place, and, having proceeded nearly as far as Blackfriars-bridge, some fouling occurred, when a fresh start was demanded, and, accordingly, the boats again started,



THE ROWING MATCH.

Liddy taking the lead, followed by Sholl, Meekiff, Rugg, and Ross, in which order they proceeded as far as Chelsea College, when Meekiff shot ahead of Sholl and got into the second place, which he kept. Liddy came in first by two lengths only. This was said to be the best wager for the coat and badge seen for many years.

GREENWICH REGATTA.

The 65th annual regatta, under the patronage of her royal highness Princess Sophia Matilda, Earl Fitzhardinge, and Admiral Sir R. Stopford, took place on Monday. The day's sport was exceedingly attractive, the fineness of the weather inducing many respectable families from London to pay a visit by the numerous steamers that run the distance almost every ten minutes throughout the day. The first prize was a new boat, value £23; for the second man, £5; for the third, £2 10s.; for the fourth, £2; for the fifth, £1 10s.; and for the last, £1 5s.. It was a sculler's wager, with six free watermen of Greenwich, in five heats, and the following were the competitors:—

First Heat—James Hubbard, green; John Hogan, red; and Henry Ribbons, pink.

Second Heat—Theophilus Bagley, dark green; William Horn, yellow; and John Freng, light blue.

Red won the first heat, dark green the second, light green and yellow the third, and light green and red the fourth. At half-past seven Hubbard and Hogan (green and red) started for the grand heat; green took the lead, but was cut out by red, who held the distance but a short time; green then again took it, and, after a sharp race, won by two lengths.

CRICKET.—GRAND MATCH BETWEEN KENT AND ENGLAND, AT CANTERBURY.

On Monday this grand match, which has created an interest in the circles of cricketing in all parts of the kingdom, commenced on the Beverley ground.

From an early hour the rattling of vehicles wending their way over the macadamised entrances to the old city was heard, and long before the hour of play commenced, the streets began to assume the appearance of a holiday.

The Beverley ground, at eleven o'clock, was made the rendezvous of visitors and cits. The ground was very tastefully laid out. The pavilion, in which a first-rate cold collation was spread, occupied the further part of the field, and on each side, in the form of a semicircle, were marquees, tents, benches, and accommodation of all kinds for the spectators. There were a considerable number of vehicles upon the ground.

Kent went in first, and Adams and W. Mynne, Esq., took the bats. After scoring 12; in which he made 1 four, 1 three, and 5 ones, Adams was caught by the Honourable F. Ponsonby. Hillier succeeded, and after adding three to the score, was stumped by Box. Pilch, the Kentish champion, then entered the lists, and maintained his station and his high character during the remainder of the day. At the close of the day's business, at seven o'clock, he had scored 92 runs, of which there were 1 five, 6 fours, 4 threes, 11 twos, and 35 single runs. Mr. W. Mynne increased the tally to 21, by 1 five, 1 four, 3 twos, and 6 ones, when he was caught by Box at the wicket. Mr. Felix then joined Pilch, and they played away in right good earnest, to the admiration of the surrounding throng, until the dinner hour arrived. At the conclusion of the repast they again took the bat with renewed vigour, and, despite the bowling of Lillywhite, Good, Dean, and Barker, kept the game alive until one of Lillywhite's slow balls was sent into the air from Felix's bat, and caught by Box, who carefully watched every movement of the bat. Felix went out with 74 runs, having made 6 fours, 3 threes, 3 twos, and 35 singles. A. Mynne, Esq., took Felix's place, and scored 16, in 2 fours, and 8 single runs—when time was called to close the sports. During the day were scored 6 fives, 3 wide, and 4 no balls—making a total on the first day of the astounding number of 237, and only 4 wickets down.

Upwards of 2000 persons were on the ground. The day was beautifully fine. Nearly 150 dined at the ordinary in the pavilion.

On Tuesday morning the remainder of the wickets fell for 40 runs, making the total 278. Pilch did not add one to his score of the previous day, being caught out by Dean. Mr. A. Mynne swelled his score to 27, when he was caught out. All England played the whole of Tuesday, and lost only two wickets, and their score stood at 126. Fenner bowled by Hillier, 1; Box caught by Mr. A. Mynne, 22; Guy, not out, 34; Barker, not out, 53; byes 8, wide balls 8. Betting even. The game was resumed on Wednesday morning.

CRICKET.—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

These contests, which take place annually, always occasion much stir and bustle at Lord's, and invariably excite considerable interest of a speculative nature among the aristocratic members of the Marylebone and other fashionable clubs, and also those noblemen and gentlemen who join in the varied diversions at this renowned sporting establishment, doubtless in consequence of most of them having been prepared for the Universities at these celebrated public schools, and also from their having played, when students, in these matches. The Wykehamites last season proved themselves the best players, beating the Etonians and Harrovians, the Etonians coming off second best, by defeating the Harrovians; but this year the result has been very different, the Harrovians having achieved a great triumph by winning both their matches with the Wykehamites and Etonians, the former also being defeated by the latter. The students of the three schools have this year good reason to be proud of their representatives, each 11 including some first-rate players, while others are most promising cricketers; and the improvement in their play since the last time they appeared at Lord's is very apparent, particularly among the Harrovians, who on this occasion had to contend with opponents much their superiors in point of height, weight, and physical power. The ground each day was most numerous and fashionably attended.

TATTERSALL'S.—MONDAY.—The settling for Goodwood drew a full attendance, and occupied nearly the whole of the afternoon. To all appearance it went off smoothly—that it did so in reality may be doubted, as several persons obtruded themselves into the ring during the races whose names and reputation are, to say the least of them, very questionable.

THE MOORS.—Notwithstanding the various favourable accounts of the moors from the north, we are enabled to state, that in the upper wards of Lanarkshire, Peebles-shire, and the South generally, the broods are by no means plentiful, and these small in number, varying from four to six birds in each. For the last three years in these districts, the grouse have been gradually diminishing. Various reasons have been assigned for this decrease; but we believe the late severe winters, together with the increasing practice of burning the heather, and the great number of ravens and other voracious birds now among the hills, will account for this falling off. In former years it was no uncommon thing for a good sportsman to bag 20 to 30 brace per day, for the first eight days of the season, but now he would have difficulty in bringing down eight or ten brace. For the last two seasons hares and partridges have been decidedly on the increase, but this is checked by the nefarious practice of poaching, by snaring and netting, now carried on. The present excellent weather, however, as regards grouse shooting, promises good sport under the above limitations.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

LINCOLN'S INN.—In consequence of the continual accession of members to Lincoln's Inn, the benchers of that ancient and learned society have resolved on building a new hall, and a contract has been entered into for that purpose. The site chosen is nearly the centre of the terrace on the westward side of the garden, overlooking Lincoln's Inn-fields. A council chamber and library are to be added to the new erection. The old hall will, it is presumed, be reserved for the use of the Lord Chancellor when sitting out of term, as hitherto. This society was established in 1310, and has ranked among its members many of the first luminaries of the law.

The favourable state of the foreign exchanges continued without material alteration upon the rates of Friday, but with rather an increased business.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, was on Thursday last elected to the head mastership of Rugby School. The trustees present on the occasion were the Earls of Denbigh and Aylesford, Earl Howe, Sir G. Skipwith, Sir F. Lawley, Sir H. Halford, Sir G. Crewe, Mr. W. S. Dugdale, M.P., Mr. E. J. Shirley, M.P., and Mr. Holbeche. The Rev. William Henry Brookfield, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, late curate of St. James's, Piccadilly, has been elected assistant preacher at that church; he is also appointed to the incumbency of St. Luke's district church, Berwick-street, Oxford-street, on the nomination of the rector of the parish. The Rev. Richard Kirby, B.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Bedford Exhibitioner, has been appointed second master of the Felsted Grammar School. The Rev. Henry Atkinson, A.B., assistant minister of Selby, has been elected master of Drax Grammar School by the trustees of Reed's charity, assembled on the occasion. We understand that the Rev. — Faithful, M.A., tutor to Lord Cranbourne (eldest son of the Marquis of Salisbury), is to succeed to the vicarage of Cranbourne, Wilts, void by the resignation of the Rev. F. H. Pare. The Rev. Egremont Richardson, B.A., to the rectory of Oxcombe, Lincolnshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Furners, M.A.; patron, Benjamin Grant, Esq., Scamblesby Grove. The Rev. Robert Allen, M.A., of Westbourne, has been unanimously elected minister of St. Peter's Chapel, Emsworth, Sussex, void by the resignation of the Rev. D. Davies, D.D. The Rev. Robert Wilson Evans, B.D., senior fellow of the Trinity College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Haversham, Westmoreland, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. Lawson. The Rev. Joseph Leeson, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, to be assistant curate to the parish of St. Giles, Durham.

OBITUARY.—At Farnham, the Rev. W. Hardis Lushington, third son of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, and rector of Eastling, in Kent. At the Vicarage, Stebbing, on the 23rd ult., the Rev. H. Sharpe Pocklington, vicar, aged 89. At the Rectory, Boxford, the Rev. John Wells, aged 72. The Rev. Joseph Goodenough, rector of Godmanstone, and perpetual curate of Nether Cerne.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CONSISTORY COURT.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

(Before Dr. Lushington.)

PEMBERTON v. PEMBERTON.—THE INCOME-TAX.

This case has frequently been before the court. It was a suit instituted by the wife against the husband for a divorce on the ground of cruelty. A separation was pronounced for Mrs. Pemberton, with alimony.

The proctor for Mrs. Pemberton appeared this day, and stated that Mr. Pemberton had attended to pay the last quarter's alimony, deducting the amount demanded under the Income-Tax Act. He (the proctor for Mrs. Pemberton) submitted that his client was not chargeable with the income-tax. Mr. Pemberton stated that he had applied to the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the subject, and the reply was that the amount ought to be deducted.—Dr. Lushington thought it very inconvenient that he had been called upon to give an opinion upon a question such as this, without having had notice of the application. He thought that an opportunity ought to be given for the court's attention hereafter being directed to it, and if Mrs. Pemberton was not liable to the deduction the amount must be repaid. The court was placed in an awkward position. The Vice-Chancellor of England had in a recent case observed, that three years was too short to decide the various difficulties that would arise out of the enforcement of the law. He would consider the point.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—SHREWSBURY, JULY 29.

(Crown Court.—Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal.)
MANSLAUGHTER.—Isaac Cooper was indicted for the manslaughter of his brother, James Cooper, at Wellington, on the 22nd of May last.—Mr. Johnson Neale prosecuted; Mr. Yardley defended the prisoner.—It appeared that, until the day on which the melancholy occurrence which formed the subject of this prosecution took place, the prisoner and his deceased brother had always lived upon terms of the most perfect friendship, and had never even been known to have had a quarrel, or indeed an altercation of any kind, though they had always resided under the same roof. On the night of the 22nd of May, the deceased had been drinking with some friends in Wellington, and the prisoner, accompanied by a man of the name of Machin, had gone out in search of him for the purpose of bringing him home. They met him in New-street, and requested him to return with them, which he attempted to do, but being exceedingly drunk, he could only walk with difficulty; the prisoner, therefore, and Machin supported him between them, and had conveyed him some distance, when they came to a liquor shop, which the deceased expressed a wish to enter. The prisoner objected, and endeavoured to induce him to go home, upon which the deceased became extremely violent, and catching hold of the prisoner by the collar, and at the same time placing his leg behind him, threw him violently to the ground, falling heavily by his side. The prisoner lost the control of his temper upon this provocation, and when they rose a struggle took place, during which the deceased received a blow upon the right eye, which felled him to the pavement, and the back of his head falling upon the kerbstone, a wound was inflicted, causing concussion of the brain, and terminating, shortly after, the existence of the unfortunate man. After striking his brother the prisoner expressed the greatest contrition for his hasty conduct, and was the first to call in a medical man, but the deceased, after lingering for a week in a state of insensibility, expired.—Mr. Yardley addressed the jury for the prisoner, and suggested that the untimely fate of the deceased might have arisen from his having slipped backwards, and struck his head against the ground, and that the inflammation was increased, if not produced, by the quantity of drink which the unfortunate man had taken.—The jury adopted the suggestion of the learned counsel, and acquitted the prisoner.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—LEICESTER, JULY 30.

Mr. Baron Parke arrived in this town late on Thursday evening, and immediately proceeded to the town and county halls and opened the commissions.

MURDER.—Charlotte Barnacle and Sarah Barnes were charged on the coroner's inquisition with the wilful murder of an elderly woman of the name of Waring.—Mr. Hildyard and Mr. Miller conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Mellor and Mr. Macauley the defence.—The prisoners were persons of prepossessing exterior, but for some time before the commission of the crime laid to their charge, they had been leading dissolute lives.—From the evidence of the surgeon, who made a post mortem examination of the body of the poor woman, he found appearances that denoted the presence of arsenic. The teapot of the deceased was analysed, and found to be impregnated with poison, as was also the kettle of the Barnes's. Evidence of the purchase of the arsenic by the prisoners was then given.—The great difficulty in the case was the absence of all apparent motive for the deed, unless it was on account of the fact that Barnacle, on the previous Sunday, had brought a man into the room, for which she was scolded very much by deceased.—The learned Judge (Mr. Justice Patteson) having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of

administering the arsenic, but not with intent to kill; whereupon the judge told them that was no verdict at all, they must either find them guilty of murder, of manslaughter, or not guilty. After consulting a short time further together, they returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and the prisoners were sentenced to be transported for life.

William Vann was indicted for cutting and maiming his wife, with intent to kill. The prisoner, who has long been afflicted with paralysis, had for some time before the commission of the offence with which he was charged, been jealous of his wife. It appeared that on the evening before the morning of the day when the act was committed, the prosecutrix had gone out, and did not return until long after her husband had gone to bed. It further transpired that she had more money in her possession than he thought could be fairly accounted for, and high words arose between them, with some violence on his part, whereupon his wife quitted the bedroom, and laid herself down in what is termed the house place. About four in the morning she went up stairs to complete dressing herself, when her husband offered to assist her in buttoning her gown, and while pretending to do so he drew her down on the bed and cut her throat with a razor, and afterwards severely wounded himself. The woman got away as well as she was able, and gave an alarm; he was taken into custody.—The prisoner was found guilty, and sentence of death recorded against him.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A man, who has been known sometimes by the name of *Nenry Knott*, and sometimes by the name of *Henry Nott*, was brought before the Lord Mayor on Monday, charged with having defrauded several respectable tradesmen of property. The prisoner had taken the house No. 62, in Sun-street, Bishopsgate, and pretended to open an extensive business as a general and commercial agent, as his cards indicated, but the only business he transacted was that of ordering goods which were to be paid for upon delivery, receiving them at one door, humbugging the bearers of them, sending them out at another door, and turning them into money as soon as possible. Several of them gave evidence in support of the charge, after which the prisoner was remanded in order to afford others an opportunity of coming forward.

MARYLEBONE.—At an early hour on Monday the court was much crowded, in consequence of its having been the day appointed for the further examination of *George Raymond Kelly*, a self-styled Naval officer, who, on the previous Monday, was brought before the sitting magistrate, Mr. Rawlinson, on the charge of having, by false representations, obtained property of west-end tradesmen to a considerable amount.—A number of witnesses having been examined, the prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for trial on three distinct charges.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Harrison, a gentleman residing in the Edgeware-road, attended at this court, and made known the following atrocious cases:—Mr. Harrison stated that on the previous night, about ten o'clock, as his mother and sister were passing along Nutford-place, two females ran up to the latter, and asked her if she was aware of the condition of her dress? She replied that she was not, and placed on the back part thereof her hand, which she immediately drew away, and on looking at it, found it to be quite red, as if covered with blood. Being much alarmed, and imagining at the moment that there was something serious in the matter, she made all possible haste home, and, on taking off her black satin dress, discovered that the hinder part thereof had been completely destroyed by some burning liquid; her shoulder was also much burnt, and she was still under the hands of a medical gentleman named Edwards. Mr. Harrison further stated, that a short time ago a lady, living in Gloucester-place, was similarly injured in her person and attire by the like infamous conduct, and his principal object in coming before the magistrate was that the facts, as he had given them, might go forth to the public through the medium of the press, he being of opinion that publicity would be productive of much benefit. Mr. Harrison was about to enter into further particulars in reference to the cowardly and dastardly atrocities, when he was stopped by Mr. Rawlinson, who said, have you a charge to prefer against any one?—Mr. Harrison: I have not, Sir; but I thought that if the case were to appear in the papers the public might—Mr. Rawlinson: As you have no charge to make, I shall not hear any more. I don't sit here to make paragraphs for the newspapers; if publicity is your object you can write to them yourself.—Mr. Harrison: I have the dress here, Sir (untying a bundle), and you will perhaps be pleased to look at it.—The magistrate declined doing anything of the sort; upon which Mr. Harrison, who was evidently much astonished, and annoyed at the reception he had met with (considering, as he very properly did, that the offence, which the law looked upon as one of a very heinous description, was a matter in which the public was deeply interested), then quitted the court. He afterwards informed the reporters that Dr. Edwards had pronounced the deleterious liquid to be a mixture of vitriol and syrup of roses; his sister's dress was of rich black satin, and that belonging to the other lady to whom he had alluded was black silk velvet; she (the latter lady) had offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension of the miscreant perpetrator of the outrage upon her; her person was also burnt, and she had been attended by the medical gentleman in question.

CLERKENWELL.—A gentleman named *Cook*, was charged with assaulting Henry Busbridge, a builder, living in the Paddington-road. The offence was admitted, but the defendant pleaded that he had received extreme provocation, and he called a witness who proved that the builder had applied to him the epithet of—liar. He was fined 10s. After paying the money, the defendant requested to be furnished with a certificate of the judgment, as he was threatened with further proceedings.—Mr. Mallet, the clerk, said, if you are indicted, or an action is brought, then come here for a certificate, which will stop all proceedings.—Mr. Greenwood (the magistrate): No, it will not, for according to a recent foolish decision of the Judges, it is now held that a certificate must be given instantly, therefore as I am asked for one I will of course grant it.—A certificate was accordingly filled up and handed to the defendant.



MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Tuesday evening the police, under the direction of Superintendent Baker, obtained an entrance into a well-known gaming-house of the lower class, at No. 3, Castle-street, Leicester-square, and succeeded in capturing the principals, and about two dozen of the players.—The first charge was made against *Wil-*

Ham Winter alias Mark Wincup, James Gregory, Anthony Joseph and Abraham Levy, as the parties concerned in carrying on and management of the gaming-house.

Mr. Robinson attended professionally on their behalf.—The parties examined in proof of the connexion of the four defendants with the business of the gaming table, were Superintendent Baker, Inspector Beresford, Sergeants Whall, Grey, Smith, Wells, and Chandler. Their evidence was to this effect:—Two housekeepers had made necessary affidavits before Mr. Hardwick, the previous evening, upon the strength of which the police proceeded to act. Inspector Beresford and one or two sergeants, in plain clothes, watched the door of the house in Castle-street, and saw the defendant, Levy, acting as porter, by admitting persons who came to the door with a pass-key. In this way the police saw Levy admit about thirty persons. At ten o'clock the police made their attack by first seizing Levy, and possessing themselves of his pass-key. Inspector Beresford having by this means obtained admission into the house, proceeded up stairs into the playing-room, and immediately made a seizure on the bank, which, as may be expected from the wretched class of players and the poverty-stricken proprietors, did not amount to more than a few shillings. As soon as the alarm of the police was given, a scene that beggars description ensued. Each tried to make his escape by either jumping out of the windows or overpowering the constables by the sudden rush down stairs. The police, however, had taken their precautions too well, and were in too great force to be overpowered, and the result was, that, with the exception of one man, all persons on the premises were lodged in the station-house, together with all the materials for gaming—rakes, dice, cards, roulette tables, and bank. The evidence against Gregory was that he acknowledged himself to be the landlord of the house; the evidence of Josephs and Levy was, that they had acted as porters, and had pass-keys on them; and the evidence against Wincup was, that he was sitting behind the bank when the police entered, acting as principal.—Mr. Robinson submitted that as far as Levy and Josephs were concerned they could not be charged as being engaged in the "conducting or managing the affairs of the gaming-house." Levy was only employed as porter, and Josephs had only a pass-key on him, which any one who was accustomed to frequent the house might have been accommodated with.—Mr. Hardwick was of opinion the objections were not valid. Though Levy had not been taken in the house, he had shown himself to be connected with the carrying on by the fact of his having let in numbers of players. With respect to Josephs, enough had been produced in evidence to show that he was intimately connected with the gaming-house.—In defence, Winter, or Wincup, said he never had anything to do with the gaming-houses. He got his living by selling ginger-beer and porter at races and fairs, as the police well knew. He had gone to No. 3, Castle-street, to look after a person who owed him a trifle, and was waiting there when the police came in.—Gregory said he rented the house, and he let out the rooms, but he knew nothing of the purpose to which the rooms on the first floor were applied.—Mr. Hardwick said the evidence satisfied him that all the defendants were implicated in maintaining and carrying on gaming-houses. He considered that a gaming-house of the low character of the one maintained by the defendants was one of the worst pests of society, and he should, as far as was in his power, help to suppress them by putting the law in force against all convicted upon evidence as conclusive as that produced in the case before him. Gregory to be fined £50, or four months' imprisonment; Wincup £25, or three months' imprisonment; and Levy and Josephs £15 each, or two months' imprisonment. The players were then put to the bar in batches of half-a-dozen each. If their excuses were true, they were a collection of very unlucky individuals, almost all having come to the house for any purpose except to play. John Picard, Italian refugee, had gone to look for a friend. George Barney, living at 97, Long Acre had been sent by his master to collect a debt, and was told he would find the creditor at the house in Castle-street. John Langley, cabinet-maker, did not go to play. Pierre Dure had earned a few shillings by interpreting, and had been taken by the person who employed him to be paid at the house in Castle-street; and the rest made excuses of a similar nature. All the defendants, with the exception of one, who was stated to be nearly blind, were fined 40s., or fourteen days' imprisonment. Pallachi was fined 20s., or seven days.

LAMBETH-STREET.—After the night charges had been disposed of on Tuesday, *Mrs. Susan Lea*, the wife of a wealthy Jew in Rosemary-lane, was placed at the bar before Mr. Norton on a charge of purchasing a gold watch, of the value of ten guineas, for thirty shillings, well knowing it to have been stolen. *Elizabeth Connor* was also charged with disposing of the property. From the evidence previously adduced, it appeared that on the evening of Wednesday last, Miss Stallybrass, the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Stallybrass, a dissenting minister residing at Stepney, had the watch in question stolen from her side, on her way from Denmark-street, Ratcliffe-high-way, to her father's residence, and on the following day bills were circulated offering a reward of two pounds for its recovery. On Friday morning a young man named McCarthy called on Mr. Stallybrass, and informed him that the watch had been purchased by Mrs. Lea, from two women for 30s. The prosecutor, accompanied by his brother-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Prout, proceeded to the shop of Mrs. Lea, and on seeing her and challenging her with purchasing the watch, she positively denied all knowledge of it. On being told, however, that there was abundant proof she had purchased the property, she changed colour, became much confused, and said she had lent 30s. upon the watch to two women, who said they had found it, brought it down stairs, and delivered it up to the parties. The rev. gentlemen, however, feeling it to be their duty to have the case inquired into, gave the prisoner into custody. Since the first examination, the man, McCarthy, has absconded, and though the police have been on the look out for him, they have not succeeded in tracing him out. Mr. Hunt, who attended on the part of Mrs. Lea, submitted that there was no evidence to justify the committal of his client, and offered to submit her as a witness. This offer caused some surprise, as the defence previously made was that no offence had been committed, that two females had picked up the lost watch in the Commercial-road, and carried it to Mrs. Lea, who had merely advanced them 30s. upon it, until a reward for its recovery was offered. Mr. Norton remarked upon the fact of the prisoner Lea having in the first instance denied all knowledge of it until she had been told that there was sufficient proof of the fact of her having purchased it on the day before, and her then giving it up. He also said that the fact of Mrs. Lea giving up the watch to the prosecutor without saying a syllable about the thirty shillings she had paid for it, or the two pounds offered a reward, but, on the contrary, requesting the prosecutor not to give her into custody, was, to say the least of it, exceedingly suspicious, and he did not think he should be discharging his duty towards the public if he did not send the case before a jury. Both the prisoners were then committed for trial.

UNION-HALL.—On Tuesday *George Clarke*, an engineer, employed at Messrs. Maudsley's manufactory, in the Westminster-road, was brought before Mr. Cottingham for a violent assault on his wife, under the following aggravated circumstances.—From the evidence of Gatley, a policeman of the L division, it appeared that on the preceding night at a late hour, a female was given into his custody by a gentleman who prevented her from precipitating herself off the battlements of Waterloo-bridge into the river. When the woman was questioned as to the cause of her having attempted suicide, she said that her name was Clarke, that she lived in Gloucester-street, Westminster-road, and that the brutal treatment she experienced from her husband (the defendant), to whom she had been married only nine months, had such an effect upon her mind as to prompt her to put a period to such a miserable existence. Upon hearing her statement the inspector on duty at the station-house sent for the husband in order to apprise him of the condition in which his wife then was, but he did not return home until two o'clock in the morning; and when the circumstance was communicated to him he did not express the slightest regret, and it was with difficulty that he even could be prevailed upon to proceed to the station-house to fetch her home. On the way to their lodgings the defendant was heard to abuse the unfortunate woman, and when they arrived at the door, and were about to enter the house, he struck her a violent blow on the side of the head, which he cut, and from which the blood poured down her clothes. The policeman who witnessed the brutality of the man immediately went up and took him to the station-house. It was

stated that although the defendant's wife was so shamefully treated by him, yet she refused to come forward in order to save him from the punishment he so justly merited.—Mr. Cottingham said, that the conduct of the defendant presented one of the rarest specimens of brutality ever brought before him—that of a man married to a wife only nine months, beating her to such a degree as to make her attempt suicide; and when she was prevented from carrying it into effect, and saved by the interposition of Providence, then, even under such circumstances, repeating his brutal behaviour; it was a foolish excess of affection that prevented a woman from coming forward and giving her testimony of the gross misconduct of such a husband.—The defendant said that his wife was in the habit of drinking, and that it was to correct that propensity he was compelled to have recourse to harsh measures with her.—The policeman stated, that the defendant's wife exhibited marks of severe punishment, and that her body and legs were bruised and swollen from the effects of the beatings and kickings which were inflicted by her husband.—Mr. Cottingham having made some strong observations on the brutal disposition evinced by the defendant, regretted that the wife had not come forward, or he should certainly send such a case before a jury, as he considered a summary punishment was inadequate for such an offence. As, however, she refused to attend, he should inflict a fine of £5 on the defendant, the highest the law empowered him, and in default of payment he should stand committed for two months to gaol.—The defendant was accordingly committed.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

DISTRESSING SUICIDES.—Two inquests were held on Saturday afternoon, before Mr. Carter, the coroner for Surrey, at the Hero of Waterloo, in the Waterloo-road. The first inquiry gone into related to Mr. Nathan Wood, aged 43, an extensive and respectable livery stable keeper, residing in Duke-street, Stamford-street, who was found on Thursday morning suspended from a beam in his stables. The deceased, it appeared, took great interest in the movements of the "turf," and was well known in the sporting circles. He invariably staked large sums upon the races, and he had several heavy bets pending on the Goodwood races. The horse he backed was beaten, and this seemed to affect his mind. On Wednesday he was in company with Mr. Worley, a baker, and had some half-and-half and brandy and water with that tradesman. He then complained of some losses he had sustained; and upon Mr. Worley asking him if he had been successful with the races, he replied, "Oh, no, d—n it, quite the reverse; and, with other matters, I don't know what the devil I shall do." He appeared very melancholy, but, upon being spoken to the same evening by his wife, he observed, "I have lost a great deal of money, but never mind, I dare say I shall recover it all again." The next morning he was found, as already stated, by George Grove, a stableman, at six o'clock, and Mr. Sewell, a surgeon of Lambeth Marsh, was called in, but his aid was unavailing, life being quite extinct. The deceased was a veterinary surgeon, as well as a livery-stable keeper, and was in other respects in comfortable circumstances. Evidence having been given of the unsound state of his mind, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."—The second inquest was taken on the body of George Darville, an ostler, aged 54, in the employ of Mr. Standen, a livery-stable keeper, of William-street, New-cut, Lambeth. In consequence of the deceased's intemperate habits, his wife, an old woman, eloped with a sugar-baker, residing in the borough, and this so deeply affected him that he got exceedingly drunk for three nights, and on Wednesday he was taken home by police-constable Hoare, L 92, and the next morning he was discovered hanging in the stable. The jury returned a verdict to the same effect in this instance as they did in the preceding one.

THE LATE LOSS OF LIFE NEAR CHATHAM.—On Monday afternoon an inquiry, which had been adjourned from Saturday, was resumed by Mr. Lewis, the coroner, in the Guildhall, Rochester, on the bodies of Mr. Thomas Corral, surgeon, David Edgar, quartermaster, William Marshall, quartermaster, Henry Kemp and Stephen Bond, seamen, all of whom belonged to her Majesty's surveying steamer, *Shearwater*, who lost their lives on Monday week last, on the river Medway, by the upsetting of a boat near Chatham. The jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

Spohr's new oratorio, *The Fall of Babylon*, was rehearsed at the Hanover Rooms last week, preparatory to its performance at the Norwich Festival, next month.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS.—There will be five music meetings in the autumn—first at Preston, during the Guild, early in September; then at Norwich, which will be followed by the Worcester, then Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and early in October, at Reading. The grand music hall at Liverpool has been commenced, but it will not be opened until the autumn of 1844.

THE BRIDGES TOLL FREE.—In consequence of the committee on metropolitan improvements having recommended Vauxhall Waterloo, and Southwark bridges to be thrown open to the public, government intends, next session, to introduce a bill to purchase the vested interest of the shareholders with the unclaimed dividends.—*Morning Herald.*

The questions as to the weight of sovereigns when tendered in payment, and the difficulty of obtaining silver in exchange, now appear to be quite forgotten. It would seem that the greater portion of the light coin has been removed from circulation, and it is almost a rarity to find a piece below the standard. The means adopted by the Bank of England to procure a necessary supply of silver, which is only to be viewed as a gratuitous act for the benefit of the public, and the amount which having been hoarded, and now has been brought out precludes any probability of a scarcity of the latter metal. Although these facts are notorious, a party has the modesty to put forth an announcement that country bankers and others can be supplied with any quantity of silver money at a moderate premium, by application, &c.

A SEASONABLE HINT TO THOSE LADIES WHO CANNOT GO OUT OF TOWN.—(From a correspondent.)—Pursue the same system as if you were at a fashionable summer residence or watering place. Rise early. breakfast soon after—stroll into the fields (if near), if not, the parks, your book or work with you—enjoy the fresh air the whole or part of the day as the weather permits. Returning, you will prove the enjoyment of your own house in lieu of, perhaps, a small uncomfortable lodging, and I will venture to predict, with quite as good an appetite for your dinner as in the country. It is often the fear of appearing indolent that restrains females from such a course. I except those who are really so, and must have some excitement to provoke a "lazy circulation of the blood," who could not be prevailed on to take a walk unless some hundreds congregated near the sea-side or promenade to partake the same dull routine of pleasure—to such I say go, by all or any means. But to those who really value their domestic happiness, and consider the saving of ten or twenty pounds, as the case may be—the confusion necessarily caused at home by their absence, that home it is their pride to illumine by their smiles, I tell them plainly indolence will not attach her name to such—but will give place to activity, health, and economy.

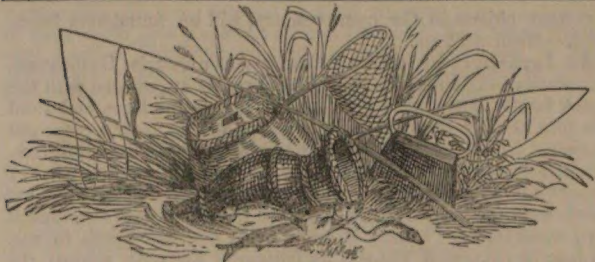
SHORT SIGHT.—Those who are engaged in occupations which require the long-continued employment of the eyes on minute objects, are more apt to become near-sighted than those who are not thus employed. Mr. Lawrence attended a book-sale, and found that out of twenty-three persons who were present, twelve of the number wore glasses. Like several other affections of the eye, myopia is sometimes hereditary; the children of short-sighted parents being more apt than others to be affected with the disease. All minute occupations, such as sewing, long-continued reading, &c., should be abandoned; the head should be kept erect; the coverings of the neck should be loose; and straining of every kind should be avoided, to prevent increase of congestion. Mild unirritating diet, pure air, active exercise, and the practice of looking

at distant objects in the open country, will be found very beneficial.—*Medical Times.*

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE COURT ARCHITECT'S DAUGHTER, DOROTHEA.—The manner in which I became acquainted with the Speck family, was a good joke against me at the time, and I did not like then to have it known, but now it may as well come out at once. Speck, as every body knows, lives in the market-place, opposite his grand work of art—the town-pump, or fountain. I bought a large sheet of paper, and having a knack at drawing, sat down, with the greatest gravity, before the pump, and sketched it for several hours. I knew it would bring out old Speck to see. At first he contented himself by flattening his nose against the window-glasses of his study, and looking what the Engländer was about. Then he put on his grey cap with the huge green shade, and sauntered to the door; then he walked round me, and formed one of a band of street-idlers who were looking on; then at last he could restrain himself no more, but pulling off his cap, with a low bow, began to discourse upon arts, and architecture in particular. "It is curious," says he, "that you have taken the same view of which a print has been engraved." "That is extraordinary," says I, (though it wasn't, for I had traced my drawing at a window off the very print in question). I added that I was, like all the world, immensely struck by the beauty of the edifice; heard of it at Rome, where it was considered to be superior to any of the celebrated fountains in that capital of the fine arts; finally, that if, perhaps, the celebrated fountain of Aldgate, in London might compare with it, Kalbsbraten building, except in that case, was incomparable. My operations on old Speck were so conducted, that in a quarter of an hour I had elicited from him an invitation to go over the town with him, and see its architectural beauties. So we walked through the huge half-furnished chambers of the palace, we panted up the copper pinnacle of the church tower, we went to see the Museum and Gymnasium, and coming back into the market-place again, what could the Hof-architect do but offer me a glass of wine and a seat in his house? He introduced me to his gattin, his Leocadia (the fat woman in blue), "as a young world-observer, and worthy art-friend, a young scion of British Adel, who had come to refresh himself at the urquelle of his race, and see his brethren of the great family of Hermann." I saw instantly that the old fellow was of a romantic turn, from his rhodomontade to his lady; nor was she a whit less so; nor was Dorothea less sentimental than her mamma. She knew everything regarding the literature of Albion, as she was pleased to call it; and asked me news of all the famous writers there. I told her that Miss Edgeworth was one of the loveliest young beauties at our court; I described to her Lady Morgan, herself as beautiful as the wild Irish girl she drew; I promised to give her a signature of Mrs. Hemans (which I wrote for her that very evening); and described a fox-hunt, at which I had seen Thomas Moore and Samuel Rogers, Esquires; and a boxing-match, in which the athletic author of *Pelham* was pitched against the hardy mountain-bard, Wordsworth. You see my education was not neglected, for though I have never read the works of the above-named ladies and gentlemen, yet I knew their names well enough.—*Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.*—*Fraser's Mag.*

THE FIRST WALTZ.—ITS AGONISING RESULT.—At the end of four weeks there was a grand ball at court in honour of H. H. the Prince of Dummerland and his princess, and then I determined I would come out in public. I dressed myself with unusual care and splendour. My hair was curled and my moustache dyed to a nicety. I stepped up to Dorothea. Heavens! how beautiful she looked! and how archly she smiled, as, with a thumping heart, I asked her hand for a waltz! She took her little mother-of-pearl dancing book—she wrote down my name with her pencil—we were engaged for the fourth waltz, and till then I left her to her other partners. Who says that this first waltz is not a nervous moment? I vow I was more excited than by any duel I ever fought. I would not dance any contre-danse or galop. I repeatedly went to the buffet and got glasses of punch (dear simple Germany! 'tis with rum-punch and egg-flip thy children strengthen themselves for the dance!)—I went into the ball-room and looked—the couples bounded before me, the music clashed and rung in my ears—all was fiery, feverish, indistinct. The gleaming white columns, the polished oaken floors in which the innumerable tapers were reflected—all together swam before my eyes, and I was in a pitch of madness almost when the fourth waltz at length came. "Will you dance with your sword on?" said the sweetest voice in the world. I blushed, and stammered, and trembled, as I laid down that weapon and my cap, and hark, the music begun! Oh, how my hand trembled as I placed it round the waist of Dorothea! With my left hand I took her right—did she squeeze it? I think she did—to this day I think she did. Away we went; we tripped over the polished oak floor like two young fairies. "Courage, Monsieur," said she, with her sweet smile; then it was "Très bien, Monsieur;" then I heard the voices humming and buzzing about. "Il danse bien, l'Anglais;" "Ma foi, oui," says another. On we went, twirling and twisting, and turning and whirling; couple after couple dropped panting off. Little Klingenspohr himself was obliged to give in. All eyes were upon us—we were going round alone. Dorothea was almost exhausted, when * * * I have been sitting for two hours since I marked the asterisks, thinking—thinking. I have committed crimes in my life—who hasn't? But talk of remorse, what remorse is there like that which rushes up in a flood to my brain sometimes when I am alone, and causes me to blush when I'm a-bed in the dark? I fell, sir, on that infernal slippery floor. Down we came like shot; we rolled over and over in the midst of the ball-room, the music going ten miles an hour, 800 pair of eyes fixed upon us, a cursed shriek of laughter bursting out from all sides. Heavens! how clear I heard it, as we went on rolling and rolling! "My child! my Dorothea!" shrieked out Madame Speck, rushing forward, and as soon as she had breath to do so, Dorothea of course screamed too, then she fainted, then she was disentangled from out my spurs, and borne off by a bevy of tittering women. "Clumsy brute!" said Madame Speck, turning her fat back upon me. I remained upon my séant, wild, ghastly, looking about. It was all up with me—I knew it was. I wished I could have died there, and I wish so still. Klingenspohr married her, that is the long and short; but before that event I placed a sabre cut across the young scoundrel's nose, which destroyed his beauty for ever. O Dorothea! you can't forgive me—you oughtn't to forgive me; but I love you madly still.—*Ibid.*

"OLD MORTALITY."—The only occupation of the old man was wandering about the country, repairing the tomb-stones of the Covenanters, travelling from one churchyard to another, mounted on his old white pony, till he was found dead one day by the roadside. His family experienced a singular variety of fortune. One of his sons went to America, and settled at Baltimore, where he made a large fortune. He had a son who married an American lady, and the latter outliving her husband, became Marchioness of Wellesley! His daughter was married to Jerome Bonaparte, and after her separation from him, wedded Monsieur Serrurier, the French Consul at Baltimore. What would Old Mortality have said, as he pored among the neglected gravestones in Scotland, had he foreseen that the widow of his grandson was to become an English Marchioness, sister-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, and his grand-daughter, Queen of Westphalia, and sister-in-law of Napoleon I.—*Inverness Courier.*



ANGLING.

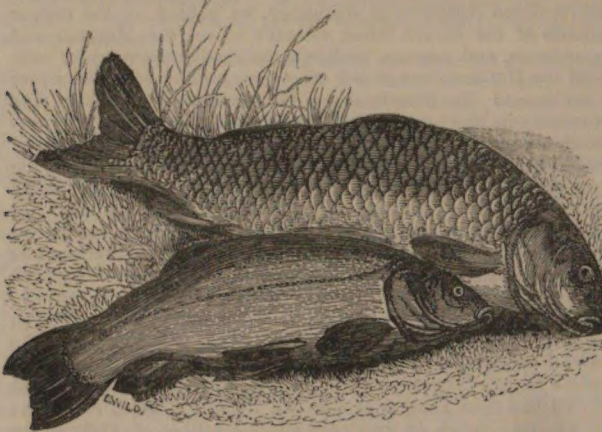
To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

THE CARP.

Now to our business let us once more bend,
Truce to all cares, one pleasing work attend.
I see the angler dip—he strains his line—
A carp—the laurel of the day is mine!

The carp is the most valuable of all fish for stocking ponds; and many of the lakes, ponds, &c., in this country, are well stocked with these fish. They are quick in growth, and spawn three or four times a year. The breeding of carp is more particularly cultivated in Germany; and they are said to have been introduced into England, from Spain, in the year 1524, in the reign of King Henry VIII., which has given rise to that old English distich—
Hops, reformation, carp, and beer,
Came into England all in a year.

Sussex abounds more with this fish than any other place. Mr. Mascal, who is said to have brought them over, resided at Plumstead, in that county. They delight in ponds that have marly sides, clay ponds, sheltered from the winds, and having weeds and long grass about the edges, on which they feed in the hot months. The best season to fish for them is from April to July; and Walton says the tenth of April is reckoned by many a fatal day for card. They are said to have lived in some instances to the



CARP AND TENCH.

age of two hundred years. Large carp will become very tame in ponds where they are regularly fed. Sir John Hawkins says he was assured by a friend of his, that he saw a carp come to the edge of a pond, from being whistled to, by a person who fed it daily. He is a very difficult fish to take, being so remarkably shy, that the greatest nicety must be observed in fishing for him; and the first step to be taken is to throw in plenty of ground-bait the day before you intend to commence operations: for this purpose boil two pecks of beans, with four ounces of fine honey, and four grains of musk: let them boil a quarter of an hour, and preserve them to bait; when you use them, take some of these beans, and put them into some river-water to boil; and when they begin to bubble, put the quantity of two small beans of aloe succtrina into the pot, and let it boil a little. When cold, bait the pond, and it will set them a scouring, and make them so hungry that they will bite at anything. The next morning bait your hook with the biggest beans, and let the point of your hook just pierce the skin of them; fish close to the bottom; let your tackle be very fine, and you will have good sport. Another ground-bait is made of bread and bran, worked into a paste, and made into little balls; throw these in the evening before you intend to fish, and by four o'clock be by the water side; approach as cautiously as you can, and keep out of sight as much as possible; bait with a small bright red worm. When you have a bite, give him time; and when you perceive he is sailing away with your bait, strike pretty quickly; and, if he be a large fish, play him well before you attempt to land him, as he is a very strong fish; but, being leather-mouthed, you need not be under any fear of losing him, if he be fairly hooked.

A person who angles for carp must arm himself with abundance of patience. They always lie close in the deepest parts of ponds or rivers, where there is but a small running stream: they will seldom bite in cold weather. They are not only delight in worms, but in a variety of sweet pastes, of which there is great variety; the bait is made of honey and sugar, mixed up with flour, some very fine, and a little cotton or white wool, to make it adhere to the hook. If you fish with gentles anoint them with honey, and have your tackle dyed a deep scarlet. An excellent ground bait, also, is to take a lot of ale grains and mix them well with blood, baiting the ground with them: the bait may be either a gentle, a green pea, paste, or the red worm. The spawn of the carp is exceedingly rich and good, and may be dressed many ways, so as to be a most exquisite sauce: some say it is the finest eating in the world.

THE TENCH.

The Tench is angled for in exactly the same manner as the carp, but does not grow to such a size; five or six pounds being a good size for a tench, though they have been found larger. They spawn in June. They are called the fishes' physician, because the slime which is spread all over them is said to have such healing qualities for wounded fishes; and the pike is said to be so aware of this property that he will not feed upon them.

A DISCIPLE OF IZAAK WALTON.

TRAGICAL AFFAIR.—A lady, still in the prime of life, and retaining considerable beauty, though she had been married ten years, in 1838 deserted her husband, who is a merchant at Nantes, and came to live at Paris with a clerk in a commission-warehouse, with whom she became intimate when visiting Nantes, on business. After a union of four years, the lover felt or pretended to feel a qualm of conscience, and announced a few months ago to his mistress that they must part, as he had determined to form a legitimate alliance with another lady. After some violent struggles, the repudiated woman appeared to be resigned; but a few days ago wrote a letter to her seducer, urging him to pay her a final visit, as she had communications to make of importance to their mutual interests. He went to her apartment, where she renewed her earnest entreaties for a re-establishment of their relations; but, finding him inexorable, she produced a knife which she, in their halcyon days, had given him as a present, but resumed on their parting, and plunged it several times into her breast. The astounded young man called aloud for help, and the neighbours rushed in. To them the jealous woman declared that it was he who had done the deed, pointing at the bloody knife on the floor. The commissary of police was called in, received from the exasperated woman, who appeared to be dying, a calm and deliberate repetition of the charge; upon which the supposed murderer was taken into custody and sent to prison. When, however, on a subsequent day, the officers of the law came to take her examination in the presence of the young clerk, she relented, confessed that it was her own attempt upon her life, and completely exculpated the prisoner, who was thereupon set at liberty. The infatuated woman was taken to the hospital of St. Louis, where she has since expired.—*Galignani.*

SUPPOSED WRECK OF THE MAGNET SLOOP-OF-WAR.—In the *Borsenhalle* of the 21st instant appears an account of a vessel having been raised near a place called Oro, and taken into Malmo, which, it is supposed, is the Magnet sloop-of-war, commanded during the war of 1809 by Captain Morris. She mounted two 9-pounders and sixteen 32-pound carronades. From her appearance it is surmised that she has been many years under water. The most curious circumstance is the excellent state of the works of three silver watches found in the cabin, which, it appears, after the inspection of a watchmaker, are capable of being repaired. She is built of oak, copper-fastened, and is represented to be worth the expense of raising her.

FLORICULTURE.

THE DAHLIA.

This flower, named after Dahl, a celebrated Swedish botanist, and which is now so common in our country, is said to have been introduced into England by Lady Holland in 1804. It was first discovered in Mexico, in 1729, by Baron Humboldt, who sent some specimens to the botanical gardens at Madrid, and from thence it was disseminated over Europe. But little attention was paid to it on its first introduction; and up to the year 1820, very slight progress seems to have been made in its cultivation, yet latterly it has risen to such importance, that most beautiful and innumerable varieties have been produced by the florists of this country within the last few years. The soil for dahlias should consist of equal portions of sand and loam; these ought to be mixed with a small quantity of all hotbed, and a little peat. The dahlia may be propagated by seeds, by a division of the roots, or by cuttings from the lower part of the stem; if by the first, they should be sown in a mild hotbed in February or March, and they will be ready for planting out in May. Propagation with the root is by dividing it so that each piece contains an eye, similar to the plan adopted with the potato; but it will be found that in dahlias the eyes are not scattered but concentrated round the collar of the root. When it is attempted to rear a plant by means of cuttings, the cuttings should be stuck in sandy loam with a bottom heat, and protracted by a bell glass: three weeks is sufficient time for the formation of the root, and up to this period the plant must be shaded from the sun. There is a hardness about the full-grown plant to a certain degree, that enables it to bear all the changes of temperature; but this point passed it immediately falls off and never rallies again during the same season. A sharp frost will in one night shrivel up the most healthy flower; this more particularly happens if planted in a low situation.

Observations.—Finish laying picotees as early as possible. The most valuable kind of dahlias may still be propagated; the earth between the morning plants should be loosened. Tulips, lilies, hyacinths, irises, and other hardy bulbs may now be sown in boxes or pans; chrysanthemums should be repotted and kept in a warm situation out of doors; they should be watered when the sun shines on them, as this, though injurious to most flowers, is beneficial to this particular plant. Finish piping pinks, pansies, and all biennials.

MONEY MARKET.

City, Wednesday Evening

In foreign stocks and railway shares business was of the most limited description, but quotations were maintained by the firm condition of prices in the English market.

Edinburgh and Glasgow railway shares, were quoted 47; ditto, New, 34; Great Western, 90; ditto, New, 63½; Brighton, 34½ to 35; South-Western, 62½; North Midland, 59½; Paris and Rouen, 11½; and Thames Haven, unregistered, 8.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since Saturday the arrivals of English wheat have amounted to 3850 quarters, chiefly from Essex and Kent. On Monday the prices of this article declined from 4s. to 6s. per quarter; and since that day, owing to the fine weather for the harvest, and the thin attendance of buyers, the demand has rated excessively heavy, and the quotations have suffered a further depression of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, without effecting a clearance. From abroad, 17,960 quarters of wheat have been received, nearly the whole of which has been entered for home consumption. So little has been passing in either free or bonded sorts, that the rates have been almost nominal. Barley and malt have gone off slowly, at barely previous quotations; and the same observation may be applied to beans and peas. From Ireland we have received nearly 15,000 quarters of oats, while the demand for them has ruled extremely slow.

Wheat.—Essex and Suffolk, Red, 48s 50s 52s; fine, 52s 54s 58s; old, 52s 56s 58s 60s; White, new, 50s 52s 54s; fine, 58s to 61s; superfine, new, 60s 63s 64s 66s; Talavera, 65s 66s 67s; old, 64s 67s 68s; Foreign, free, 47s 50s 54s; fine, 54s 56s 60s; superfine, 60s 62s 67s.

Rye.—New, 35s 37s.

Barley.—Grinding, 24s 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Malting ditto, 28s 29s; fine, 29s 30s; Distilling, 22s 27s.

Oats.—Feed, English, 20s 23s; fine, 24s 25s; Poland, or Brew, 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Scotch, potato, 27s 28s; fine, 29s 30s; Scotch, feed, 21s 23s 24s; fine, 24s 25s; Irish, potato, 24s 25s; fine, 25s 26s; Irish, feed, white, 14s 17s 19s; fine, 19s 20s 21s; black, 19s 20s; fine, 20s 21s; Foreign, feed, free, 22s 24s.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 63s 9d; Barley, 27s 9d; Oats, 21s 10d; Rye, 33s 10d; Beans, 34s 9d; Peas, 34s 4d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 8s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 6s 0d; Rye, 9s 6d; Beans, 8s 6d; Peas, 8s 6d.

PROVISIONS.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7½d to 8½d for the 4½ loaf.

Butter.—Fresh butter, 13s 0d to 13s 9d per doz lb; second quality, 12s 0d to 12s 6d; Irish butter, Cork, 8½s to 8½s; Waterford 8½s to 8½s; Clonmel, 7½s to 8½s; Belfast, 7½s to 8½s.—Fine Dutch, 90s to 96s.

Cheese.—Cheshire, 58s to 79s; Derby, 50s to 54s; ditto, coloured, 60s to 66s; Wiltshire, double, 49s to 62s; ditto, thin, 41s to 52s; Somerset, 60s to 70s.

Tea.—Free-trade Congou, 1s 8½d; Ditto Company's, 1s 9½d per lb. Sugar, per cwt.—Barbadoes, 62s to 67s 0d; St. Lucia, 59s to 66s 0d; Refined, 80s 0d to 80s 6d.

Coffee, per cwt.—Jamaica, 107s to 139s. Cocoa, per cwt.—West India, 36s to 40s.

Coal.—Chester Main, 16s 3d; Holywell Main, 18s; New Tanfield, 13s 6d; Old Tanfield, 13s 6d; Wylam, 16s; Hetton, 19s; Killingworth, 18s; Haswell, 20s 3d; Stewart's, 20s 6d; Caradoc, 20s 9d; Blyth, 14s 6d per ton. Ships arrived, 20.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow Hay, 55s to 94s; New ditto, 50s to 90s; New Clover Hay, 80s to 100s; Old ditto, 95s to 120s; Oat Straw, 36s to 38s; Wheat Straw, 40 to 42s per load.

Meat.—Smithfield, to sink the offal—Beef, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; Pork, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 0d. Ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass—Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; Pork, 4s 0d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 0d. Notwithstanding the supplies of stock and dead meat offering in the above markets have been somewhat on the increase, the demand has ruled active, and the prices of beef and mutton have advanced quite, 2d per lbs.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock,	India Stock 250 pm
3 per Cent Red., 92½	Ditto Bonds 33 pm
3 per Cent Cons. 91½	Ditto Old Annuities, 90½
3½ per Cent Red., 101	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent. 100½	Ex. Bills, 1000½, 2d., 49 pm
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500½, 49 pm
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 52 pm
Jan. 1860, 12 9-16	Bank Stock for Account,
Oct. 1859, 12 7-16	India Stock for Op.,
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Op., 91½



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. DAWSON, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen cloth merchant.
BANKRUPTCY.—J. IVERY, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, carpenter.
—H. J. WATKINSON, Hightown, Yorkshire, card-maker.—C. BINLEY and F. COPLAND, Birmingham, coachmakers.—H. HILTON, Over Darwen, Lancashire, bleacher.—H. ROGERS, Dartmouth, Devonshire, wine-merchant.
—T. COLLET and J. SMITH, Ossett, Wakefield, cotton-spinners.—W. WARD, Manchester, plumber.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

INSOLVENT.—W. FREEMAN, Acton-street, Bagnigge Wells-road, builder.
BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—W. WEBB, Northampton-terrace, York-street, City-road, watchmaker.
BANKRUPTCY.—J. M'GAHEY, Liverpool, printer.—J. EARLEY, jun., Witney, Oxfordshire, girth-web manufacturer.—T. ARMSTRONG, Conduit-street, Paddington, merchant.—R. ROLLO, Durham-street, Vauxhall-road, merchant.—J. HADDOCK, Warrington, bookseller.—R. LOOSEMORE, Tiverton, dealer and chapman.—S. KNIGHT, West Hoathley, Sussex, cattle-dealer.—R. LYON, High-Holborn, cabinet-maker.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of brown or Muscovado sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending Aug. 2, 1842, is 36s. 6½d. per cwt., exclusive of the duties of customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.



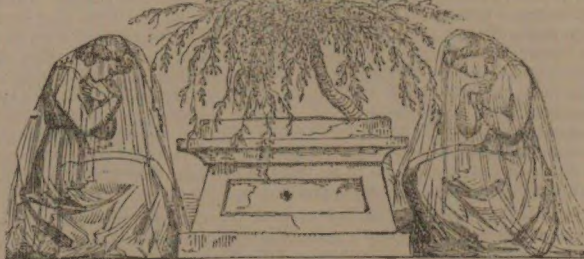
BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Deal, Kent, the lady of George Mercer, Esq., solicitor of a son.
On the 2nd inst., in Bruton-street, the Viscountess Newry, of a son.
On the 1st inst., at Norwood, the lady of George Hankey, Esq., of a son.
On the 1st inst., in Notting Hill-square, the wife of Charles Knight Murray Esq., of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at Grafton-street, the lady of George Cary Elwes, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., at Walmer, the lady of Captain Sir Keith Jackson, Bart., of a son.
On the 1st inst., in Upper Harley-street, the lady of E. Pepys, Esq., of a son.
On the 19th ult., at Brompton Park, Huntingdonshire, Lady Mary Hewitt, of a son.
In George-street, Hanover-square, the Lady Katherine Fleming, of a daughter, still-born.
At Rochester, the lady of Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 99th Regiment, of a daughter.



MARRIAGES.

At Sturminster Marfhal, William Parry Okeden, Esq., of More Criche, to Julia Henrietta, second daughter of the late Edward Greathed, Esq., of Uddings, county of Dorset.
On the 2nd inst., at Baumber, Captain W. E. Sweny, of Mountjoy-square, Dublin, to Maria, only daughter of Joseph Livesey, Esq., of Stourton Hall, Lincolnshire.
On the 1st inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Elliot, eldest son of the Hon. Rear-Admiral Elliot, C.B., to Hersey Susan Sidney Wauchope, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Wauchope, of Niddire Marischall, Mid-Lothian.
On the 2nd inst., at Bath, William Somerset, Esq., second son of the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord William Somerset, to Helen, only daughter of the late Captain Donald, of the 94th Regiment.
On the 26th ult., at Kinnersley, Salop, Thomas Townsend, Esq., of Hillmorton Hall, Warwickshire, to Christiana, third daughter of the late Major General Andrew Burn, R.M.
On the 2nd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Edward Gage, Scots Fusilier Guards, to Miss Henrietta Beauclerk, youngest daughter of the Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk.
On the 2nd inst., at Byfleet, Surrey, Benjamin Scott, Esq., of Upper Clapton, to Kate, daughter of the late Captain Glegg, of the Dragoon Guards.
On the 2nd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederick Arthur Magnay, Esq., of Rickmansworth, Herts, son of the late Christopher Magnay, Esq., Alderman, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of W. F. A. Delane, Esq., of Chatham-place, London.
On the 2nd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, John Baring, Esq., of Oakwood, Sussex, third son of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., to Charlotte Amelia, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Porcher, of Maiden Erlegh Berks.
On the 3rd inst., at Streatham, Francis Scott, Esq., Commander R.N., to Frances Magdalene, second daughter of Henry Harvey, Esq., of Streatham.



DEATHS.

At Hunting Lodge, Dublin, aged 89, Sir Edward B. Halahan, late first Lieut., R.N.
At Murrell-green, aged 85, John Adair Hawkins, Esq., of Great Marlborough-street.
At Calais, George Raby, Esq., aged 83.
Thomas Homer, Esq., of West Ham, aged 80.
In her 81st year, Margaret, relict of Okey Belfour, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn-fields.
John Carter, Esq., late of High Wycombe, formerly mayor.
At Pennington, near Lymington, in his 91st year, John Frost, Esq.
Aug. 1, in Albany-street, Regent's-park, Ann Tindale, the wife of David Geddes, Esq.
Aug. 1, Naomi, the beloved wife of Dr. Davies, Bristol.
On the 3rd inst., at Tottenham-green, Margaret, wife of Benjamin Godfrey Windus, Esq.
On Sunday, the 31st ult., at East Dulwich, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Bailey, Esq., in her 85th year.
At Gosport, Samuel Triscott, Esq., late of Deptford Victualling-yard, aged 77.
At Genoa, on the 3rd of July, John Smirnov, Esq., Russian Consul-General in that city.

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